Advanced Latin Composition

Nutting

Margaret D. Bell

ADVANCED

LATIN COMPOSITION

BY

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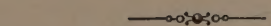

ALLYN AND BACON

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PREFACE.

This book is divided into three parts, each of which provides material for a one-hour course throughout the year. The exercises are based upon outlying parts of Caesar and Cicero, unfamiliar to students in the earlier part of their college course.

Parts I and II are designed specially for freshman work. They both cover practically the same ground, thus making it possible to use the book in successive years without employing the same exercise twice. In preparing the passages for translation into Latin two ends have been kept in view: first, to test the student's knowledge of forms and syntax at the places where data collected from the work of successive classes has shown the freshman student to be weak; and, second, to illustrate a few of the finer points of composition which cannot be adequately treated in the preparatory school. This latter feature renders the footnotes necessarily rather bulky. The exercises are arranged in a careful sequence, and should be used in the order in which they stand to secure the most satisfactory results.

Part III provides suitable work for students who have completed either Part I or Part II. In it the

exercises are longer and more difficult, and the notes give less direct help.

For several valuable suggestions and for assistance in reading the proofs, I am deeply indebted to Professor W. A. Merrill, Dr. J. W. Basore, Dr. C. J. O'Connor, and Miss Mary E. McGrew.

H. C. NUTTING.

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PART I

In grammatical references the following abbreviations are used : —

B. Bennett.

A. Allen & Greenough ; references to the edition of 1903 are added in parentheses.

G. Gildersleeve-Lodge.

H. Harkness (Complete Edition).

PART I.

EXERCISE 1.

Autronius often came to me urging[1] me, with many tears, to take his case,[2] and recalled the fact[3] that he had been my[4] fellow-pupil in boyhood and my colleague in the quaestorship. By this[5] I was so moved that I no longer remembered the plots he had made against me,[6] and almost forgot that it was[7] by him that Gaius Cornelius was sent to murder me in my own house,[8] in the sight of my wife and children. If he had made these plans with reference to me alone, I should never[9]

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[1] *supplex.*

[2] *defendere.*

[3] Omit.

[4] *Meus, tuus, suus,* etc., are not to be used as frequently as the corresponding words in English. If added to make the reference clear, they may follow their noun. But where there is a sharp antithesis, they should stand first; we often mark such antithesis by "own," *e.g.* "my own."

[5] In a new sentence Latin often resumes with a relative, though we regularly use a demonstrative, as here. If the word belongs to a subordinate clause of the new sentence, it precedes the conjunction, *e.g. Quae cum ita sint.*

[6] Dative.

[7] This device in English serves the same purpose as emphatic position in Latin.

[8] Distinguish between the singular and the plural of *aedes.*

[9] *Numquam* or *nusquam?*

have resisted his[10] tears and prayers. But when I thought of the fatherland, of[11] this city, of the shrines and temples, and when there began[12] to float before my eyes weapons, slaughter, the gore of citizens, and the ashes of our state, then at length I did resist not him alone, but also his relatives the Marcelli senior and junior,[13] to[14] whom I was most closely bound[15] by ties of friendship, and of whom one had with me the influence[16] of a father, the other the power of persuasion[17] of a son.

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[10] A demonstrative pronoun should in general precede its noun.

[11] *Cum* may be repeated with each clause.

[12] Not the perfect of *incipere*; see Vocabulary.

[13] *pater et filius.*

[14] Lit. with.

[15] *maxime coniunctus.*

[16] *gravitas.*

[17] *suavitas.*

EXERCISE 2.

Caesar himself on foot hurried around among his soldiers, and by calling to mind the virtues and battles of the veterans he excited their courage; at the same time he urged the new soldiers who had never fought in an engagement to emulate the valor of the veterans and, by gaining a victory, to secure a like glory and name. While making the rounds of the army,[1] he noticed that the enemy were in confusion near their fortification, and that in fear they were running hither and thither, at one moment[2] going[3] within the gates, at the next[2] coming forth in an undecided way.[4] When the same fact[5] began[6] to be noted by many, the lieutenants earnestly begged Caesar not to hesitate[7] to give the signal; for (they said) victory was assured[8] them by the immortal gods. While[9] Caesar was hesitating and resisting their entreaties, suddenly without his order the trumpeter began to sound on the right wing,[10] forced to do so by the soldiers. Thereupon the standards of all the cohorts were advanced against the enemy, while the centurions tried to restrain the soldiers and yet accomplished nothing.[11]

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[1] Use a phrase introduced by *in;* gerund or gerundive? B. 339; A. 296 (503); G. 427; H. 623. 1.

[2] *modo.* [3] A coördinate clause. [4] *inconstanter.* [5] Omit.

[6] With a passive infinitive *coepi* should itself be made passive.

[7] Distinguish between *dubitare* with the infinitive and *non dubitare quin* with the subjunctive.

[8] *portendere.* [9] *dum.*

[10] Model the phrase on *a tergo,* "*in* the rear."

[11] When of two coördinate clauses the second is negative, Latin prefers to unite the negative with the connective; thus, *neque* instead of *et . . . non.* See B. 341. 1. *d* and 2. *d*; A. 209. *b* (328); G. 446; H. 656. 4 and 5.

EXERCISE 3.

It is the custom of the natives of Africa to have in almost every village caves for[1] the storing of grain, which they gather through fear of the sudden arrival of an enemy. Informed of this fact by a spy,[2] at the third watch Caesar sent two legions from the camp a distance of[3] ten miles[4] to plunder the caves of the nearest town; and from thence he secured a great amount[5] of grain. When this became known, Labienus hurried forward[6] with a great force of[3] cavalry and made an ambuscade, daily[7] expecting that Caesar would again send by the same road[3] to secure grain. In the meantime Caesar was informed by refugees of the ambuscade of Labienus, and delaying where[8] he was a few days until the enemy should be thrown off their guard,[9] he suddenly gave orders in the early morning for three veteran legions and a part of the cavalry to follow him by way of[3] the decuman gate, and killed about five hundred[10] of the enemy and put the rest[11] to flight.[12]

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[1] *gratia.* For the position of this word and *causa*, see B. 198. 1; A. 245. *c* (404. *c*); G. 373. R. 1; H. 475. 2.

[2] *index.*

[3] Omit.

[4] *Milia* is noun, *mille* usually adjective.

[5] *numerus.*

[6] *celeriter progredi.*

[7] Distinguish between *cotidie* and *in dies.*

[8] Remember that *quo* almost always means "whither," not "where"; cf. *eo*, "thither."

[9] *in neglegentiam adduci.*

[10] Ablative absolute.

[11] *Alii, ceteri*, or *reliqui?*

[12] Distinguish *fugare* and *fugere.*

EXERCISE 4.

The letter which Caesar entrusted to a Gaul to carry to Cicero's camp was written in Greek, in order that if it were intercepted our plans[1] might not be learned by the enemy. He gave the man directions that if he could not enter the camp without exciting[2] suspicion, he should attach the letter to an arrow and send it over[2] within the fortifications. And so, fearing the danger, the Gaul shot the arrow as he had been directed.[3] This by chance stuck in a tower and was not noticed by our men until the third day, when the letter was taken down and carried to Cicero. When the soldiers[4] learned from him that Caesar was approaching they were filled with the greatest joy, and soon the smoke of fires was seen[5] in the distance — a thing[6] which dispelled all doubt of the approach of the legions. The Gauls meanwhile, informed of these facts by scouts, gave up the siege of Cicero's camp and hastened with all their forces to oppose[2] Caesar.

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[1] *Concilium* or *consilium?*

[2] Omit.

[3] Impersonal.

[4] When the same person or thing is referred to in both the main and the subordinate clause, this subject of discourse should be placed first, with the subordinate clause immediately following. This arrangement makes the subject of discourse a part of the main clause; *e.g. Romani, cum venissent, castra posuerunt.* The English usage is different, "When the *Romans* came, they pitched a camp."

[5] Imperfect tense.

[6] The antecedent, being an appositive, should be incorporated in the relative clause; B. 251. 4. *b*; A. 201. *d* (307. *e*); G. 616. 2; cf. H. 399. 6.

EXERCISE 5.

But the Treviri allowed no time of the whole[1] winter to pass without[2] sending messengers across the Rhine, rousing the states and[3] promising money, saying[4] that the greater part of our army had been destroyed.[5] And yet no state of the Germans could be persuaded to cross the Rhine; for they said that they had twice made the attempt, and would not try fortune further. Disappointed[6] in this hope, Indutiomarus, leader of the Treviri, none the less began to gather forces and to entice to himself exiles and condemned criminals[7] throughout all of Gaul.[8] And by these measures he had now won such influence that embassies hastened to him on every side. When he saw that forces would not be lacking if he commenced to advance from his territory, he called an armed council[9] in which[10] he announced that he would attack the camp of Labienus. He then made known[11] what he wished done.

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[1] *totus.* [2] *quin.*

[3] Of three or more coördinate words or phrases (unless negative), the last only is commonly written with a connective (*-que*). Less often *et* is used with each added word or phrase (polysyndeton), or connectives are omitted altogether (asyndeton).

[4] The nominative of the present participle is to be sparingly used. In its place a clause introduced by *cum* or *dum* may sometimes be employed; A. 290. *c. n* (492. *n*); G. 585. R.; H. 640. 5. When the English present participle is used loosely of action that is really antecedent, the perfect participle affords an exact translation if the verb be deponent. (Such perfect participles are sometimes used when the action is not really antecedent; B. 336. 5; A. 290. *b* (491); G. 282. *n*; H. 640. 1.) Finally, a coördinate clause will often translate well the English present participle.

[5] *Perire* supplies a passive for *perdere.* [6] *lapsus.*

[7] Omit. [8] B. 228. *b*; A. 258. *f.* 2 (429. 2); G. 388; H. 485. 2.

[9] See Exercise 4, note 1. [10] Use adverb. [11] *praecipere.*

EXERCISE 6.

But when Pompey saw his cavalry repulsed and the part of the army which he most trusted terrified, losing confidence also in the others he withdrew from the line of battle and at once hastened[1] to camp on horseback, where he shouted[2] to the centurions whom he had placed on guard at the praetorian gate, "Protect the camp. I will make the round of the other gates and return[3] after strengthening the guards." Having done this, he betook himself to the praetorium, there to await the outcome. In the meantime, thinking that no opportunity[4] should be given the Pompeians of recovering their courage, Caesar urged his soldiers to accept[5] the favor of Fortune and assail the camp. And they, though exhausted by the extreme heat, — for the engagement[6] had been protracted until midday, — nevertheless with hearts ready[7] for any effort cheerfully obeyed him. And the enemy, who had taken their stand upon the fortification, were unable to resist the shower[8] of missiles, but[9] following the lead of[10] the centurions and tribunes fled to the highest mountains.

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[1] *se conferre.*

[2] *Inquam* is the verb most used with direct quotations. It translates many English verbs, such as say, exclaim (not *exclamare*), shout, cry, respond (sometimes *respondere*), etc. It is almost without exception parenthetical, coming after one or more words of the quotation. If the subject of the verb is to be expressed, it should precede the quotation or follow *inquam* in the parenthesis.

[3] Distinguish between *reddere* and *redire.*

[4] *spatium.* [6] *res.* [8] *multitudo.*

[5] *uti.* [7] *animo paratus.* [9] *et.*

[10] Lit. using (as) leaders.

EXERCISE 7.

Gaius Coponius, a man of valor and learning[1] who was in command of the Rhodian[2] fleet, came to Cicero at Dyrrachium,[3] saying that a certain rower had predicted that in less than[4] thirty days Greece would be steeped[5] in blood, that there would be plundering and a mighty conflagration at Dyrrachium, and that the Rhodian[2] fleet would return home. Then Cicero became alarmed, and Marcus Varro and Cato, though[6] brave men, were not undisturbed.[7] And as a matter of fact,[8] a few days later Labienus arrived from the rout at Pharsalia[9]; and when he had announced the destruction of the army, the rest[10] of the prophecy was quickly fulfilled. For grain plundered from the store-houses strewed all the streets, and the Romans, filled with a sudden terror,[11] embarked on their ships and sailed away, looking back on the blazing town where the soldiers, who did not wish[12] to follow, were burning the transports. When last of all they were deserted by the Rhodians, they realized[13] that the rower had spoken the truth.[14]

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[1] Consult carefully B. 203; A. 215 (345); G. 365; H. 440. 3.

[2] Lit. of the Rhodians.

[3] After a verb of motion the proper construction must be used, even though the idea of limit of motion has already been expressed in the sentence; B. 182. 2. *b*; A. 259. *h* (428. *j*); G. 337. R. 6; H. 418. 1.

[4] B. 217. 3; A. 247. c (407. *c*); G. 296. R. 4; H. 471. 4.

[5] *madefacere.* What are the peculiarities of form of the future passive infinitive? [6] Omit.

[7] *aequo animo esse.* [8] *re vera.* [9] *Pharsalius* (adjective).

[10] Lit. the remaining (parts). [11] *subito perterritus metu.*

[12] What relation is there between burning the transports and not wishing to follow? [13] *sentire.* [14] *vates verus esse.*

EXERCISE 8.

Then Labienus, depreciating the forces of Caesar, said, "Do not think, Pompey, that this army which Caesar now has is the one which conquered Gaul and Germany. I was present in all those battles, and am not speaking rashly of a thing of which I am ignorant.[1] A very small part of that army is left; the greater part has been destroyed in battle, the fever[2] of autumn has consumed many, and many have scattered to their homes. These forces which you see have been recruited in Hither Gaul, and many of the soldiers are from the colonies beyond the Po."[3] After saying this, he swore that he would not return to camp except[4] (as) victor, and urged the rest to do likewise.[5] Pompey was pleased, and took the same oath; and in fact there was no one who hesitated to swear. When this had been done[6] they separated with great hope and enthusiasm, and were already taking victory for granted[7] because they thought that they could rightly trust so[8] skilful a commander.

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[1] *rem incognitam pronuntiare.*

[2] *pestilentia.*

[3] *Transpadanus.*

[4] *nisi.* [5] *idem.*

[6] With *cum* antecedence of action is carefully indicated by tense. With *postquam*, *ubi*, and similar words, the tense use is much less exact, the perfect and historical present being most used. A like inexactness is common in English; thus, above we might read, "When this was done," without change of sense. See B. 287; A. 324 (543); G. 561; H. 602.

[7] *animo praecipere.*

[8] *Tam* indicates degree, and hence should be used to modify adjectives and adverbs. *Ita* and *sic* (usually denoting manner) are best restricted to use with verbs.

EXERCISE 9.

When this arrangement had been made, Curio was informed by certain refugees that King Juba had been recalled by a war with his neighbors,[1] and that his general Saburra had been sent ahead with moderate forces and was now approaching Utica. Rashly trusting these messengers, he changed his plan and decided to risk an engagement.[2] To the adoption of this course[3] he was impelled[4] by his youth, his courage, and the confidence of success.[5] And so early[6] in the evening he sent all his cavalry toward the camp of the enemy at the river Bagrada, where Saburra, of whom I have just made mention, was in command. But Juba himself was following with all his forces, and had encamped at a distance[7] of six miles from Saburra. Yet the plan of Curio was carried out without disaster; for the horsemen completed their journey during the night and fell upon the soldiers of Saburra off their guard and confused[8] by sleep, and killed a great number of them. Having accomplished this, they returned and brought their captives to Curio.

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[1] Two nouns may be connected by a preposition (*a*) when the noun on which the prepositional phrase depends has verbal force, *e.g. odium in nos;* or (*b*) when the prepositional phrase contains a partitive or source idea, *e.g. testes ex Sicilia.* Otherwise, instead of a prepositional phrase, an adjective or genitive should often be used; *e.g.* "fame in arms" is *fama militaris* or *fama armorum.* Sometimes a participle must be added or a relative clause used; thus, "the city on the mountain" is *urbs in monte posita* or *urbs quae in monte posita est.* In the present case, *finitimus* (adj.) may be employed.

[2] *proelio rem committere.* [3] *rem probare.*

[4] Change to active, using the verb *adiuvare.* [5] *rem bene gerere.*

[6] Use adjective. [7] *intervallum.* [8] *oppressus.*

EXERCISE 10.

When Balbus had said this, Cotta answered smiling, "You are late,[1] Balbus, in instructing me what view[2] to uphold.[3] For while you were arguing, I was considering within[4] myself what to say in reply. Moreover, since each must use[5] his own judgment, it is hard for me to hold the view[6] that you would like. However, let us consider each point[2] separately.[2] In the first place, Balbus, you do not make clear[7] how[8] it happens that we are so easily persuaded[9] that there are gods." "But," said Balbus, "if you are already persuaded, why is it that[10] you wish to be convinced[11] by me?" "Because," replied Cotta, "I am entering this debate as though I had never heard[12] anything about the immortal gods, and had thought nothing about them. Take me as a rough and untutored[13] pupil and teach me the things I ask." Thus they debated until sunset, when we separated,[14] I with the feeling that the argument of Balbus was the sounder, while Velleius thought that[2] of Cotta nearer the truth.[15]

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[1] See Exercise 1, note 7. [2] Omit. [3] *defendere.*

[4] Lit. with.

[5] B. 339. 4; A. 294. *c*, *n* (500. 3); G. 427. *n.* 4; H. 621. 2.

[6] *sentire.* [7] *docere.*

[8] *Ut*, *quem ad modum*, and *quo modo* express manner; and hence are used with verbs. *Quam* expresses degree, and therefore should be employed to translate "how" with adjectives and adverbs.

[9] Distinguish between being persuaded *that a thing is so* and being persuaded *to do a thing.*

[10] *quid est cur.* [11] *discere.*

[12] B. 307; A. 312 (524); G. 602; H. 584. [13] *integer.*

[14] Lit. we so separated that the argument of Balbus seemed to me, etc. [15] *ad veritatis similitudinem propensior.*

EXERCISE 11.

Having united the armies,[1] Caesar led them to Gomphi, which[2] is the first town in Thessaly as you come[3] from Epirus — a town, moreover,[4] which[5] a few months before had sent ambassadors to him urging[4] that he make use of its resources. But the news of Pompey's victory had now arrived; and so Androsthenes, the leader[6] of Thessaly, preferring to be a sharer[7] of Pompey's success rather than of Caesar's reverse, gathered all of the slaves and freedmen into the town, closed the gates, and sent messengers to Pompey asking[4] him to come to his support; saying[4] that he had confidence in the fortifications if aid should come[8] quickly, but that he could not stand a long assault. But Pompey was far away, and[9] Caesar immediately ordered ladders made[10] to be used[11] in scaling the walls. When this had been done, he showed the soldiers how useful it would be[12] toward[13] relieving their need to take possession[14] of this rich city; and beginning the assault[15] after three o'clock of the same day on which he had arrived, he took the city before sunset.

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[1] A noun or pronoun in the ablative absolute should not in general refer to the same person or thing mentioned in the main clause; some other construction should therefore be chosen here.

[2] For the agreement of the relative, see B. 250. 3; A. 199 (306); G. 614. R. 3 (*b*); H. 396. 2.

[3] B. 188. 2. *a*; A. 235. *b* (378. 2); G. 353; H. 425. 4.

[4] Omit. [5] See Exercise 4, note 6. [6] *praetor.*

[7] *comes.* [8] *succurrere* (impersonal). [9] *autem.*

[10] *fieri.*

[11] The passive of the verb "to use" may be rendered by *usui esse* or *usurpari.*

[12] Lit. what utility (*usus*) it would have.

[13] *ad.* [14] Infinitive. [15] *oppugnare aggredi.*

EXERCISE 12.

Men of wisdom have ever[1] cared more[2] for the soul than the body. When the king threatened him with the cross,[3] Theodorus said, "Make these[4] threats to your purple-clad courtiers[5]; it makes no difference to Theodorus whether he decays under the ground or raised[5] aloft." What Socrates thought about this matter appears in that book of which I have already talked so much.[6] For when he had argued about the immortality of the soul and the time of death was now close at hand, asked by Crito how he wished to be buried, he said, "I have wasted much labor,[7] friends; for I have not convinced[8] Crito that I shall fly away from here and not leave any vestige[5] of myself. However, Crito, if you are able to follow me, bury me as you think best. But, believe me, no one of you will follow me when I shall go from here." Diogenes had the same idea,[9] but spoke more coarsely, bidding his friends to throw him out unburied.

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[1] Not *umquam*. Why?
[2] *pluris facere.*
[3] *Minari* may take both a dative and an accusative.
[4] The demonstrative of the second person is *iste.*
[5] Omit.
[6] *multa.*
[7] *operam frustra consumere.*
[8] *persuadere.*
[9] *sentire.*

EXERCISE 13.

Meanwhile two of Caesar's ships having been captured by the enemy, they were sent to Scipio along with the prisoners. When[1] these latter[2] had been brought to him, he said, "I know well that it is not of your own accord, but at the instigation of that most wicked[3] leader of yours, that you are fighting against me. And so if you will follow me, I offer you life and money. Therefore declare what your sentiments are."[4] Having finished this speech, and thinking that without doubt he would be thanked[5] by them, Scipio then gave them permission to speak. But a centurion of the fourteenth legion answered him, "You are very kind, Scipio — for you may[6] not rightfully be called general by me — in promising[7] us life and safety, and perhaps I would accept[8] this favor if there were not a great wrong connected with it. Shall I take up arms against Caesar my general, in whose army I have fought for more than[9] thirty-six years? I will not do it, and I warn you that[10] not even the slaves whom your soldiers have captured will accept these terms."

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[1] *postquam.*

[2] Omit.

[3] *malus.*

[4] *sentire.*

[5] *gratias agere.*

[6] The indicative of *posse* is often used where the English idiom would lead us to expect the subjunctive.

[7] *qui*, *quod*, or *cum* with the indicative.

[8] *uti.*

[9] See Exercise 7, note 4.

[10] Cf. Exercise 10, note 9.

EXERCISE 14.

At early dawn Caesar ordered all the Pompeians who had taken their station upon the mountain to come down into the plain and throw down their arms. And when they did this without delay, and falling forward on[1] the earth with tears[2] begged their lives[3] of him, he bade them rise; and after saying a few words about his leniency that[4] they might be less afraid,[5] he spared[6] them all, and gave directions to his soldiers that no one[7] of them should be injured[8] and that they should not be deprived of[9] anything. Then he gave orders that other legions should come from the camp to meet him, and that those which he had with him should return to camp and rest; and on the same day he came to Larissa. In the battle which had taken place the day before he had lost not more than two hundred soldiers, but thirty centurions, men of valor. Of the Pompeian forces it is said[10] that about fifteen thousand had fallen, and[11] more than twenty-five thousand actually[12] surrendered. Many besides fled for refuge into neighboring states.

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[1] *ad.* [2] Present participle. [3] *salus.*

[4] Note the comparative in the purpose clause.

[5] Ablative of characteristic (*timor*). [6] *conservare.*

[7] The indefinite *quis* is rare, but it is regularly used after *si*, *ne*, and *num*. Remember that the forms *quis*, *quae*, *quid*, and their compounds (*e.g. aliquis*), are regularly nouns, while *qui*, *quae*, *quod* are adjectives.

[8] *laedere.* [9] *desiderare.*

[10] In the simple tenses, the passive of verbs of saying, announcing, perceiving, etc., is generally personal, but not when followed by a dative (excepting *videri*). The perfect tenses, on the contrary, prefer the impersonal construction; B. 332. *n*; A. 330. *b*. 1 (582); G. 528; H. 611. [11] *sed.* [12] Omit.

EXERCISE 15.

After the attempt[1] had been made to murder Cassius, Racilius took refuge in the near-by house[2] of a friend until he should know for certain whether Cassius was dead or not.[3] Lucius Laterensis, having no doubt on this point,[4] hastened with joy[5] to the camp and congratulated the soldiers of the second legion, to whom he knew Cassius was especially odious[6]; by these he was lifted upon the tribunal and hailed imperator. Shortly after it was announced to Laterensis that Cassius was alive; and stirred more by grief than shaken in courage by this announcement, he set out at once to reconcile himself[7] with Cassius. But in vain; for in the meantime, from the testimony of Minucius, Cassius had learned that he and Racilius had been in that plot, and they were at once ordered to be executed. Likewise Cassius gave over Minucius himself to his freedmen to torture,[8] as well as[9] Calpurnius Salvianus, who had also offered information and increased the number of the accused, — rightfully, as some think, or[4] under compulsion, as many complain.

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[1] Avoid the abstract noun.

[2] *aedes.*

[3] In a double direct question, *annon* is the negative for the second member; in the indirect, it is *necne.*

[4] Omit.

[5] B. 239; A. 191 (290); G. 325. R. 6; H. 497.

[6] B. 191; A. 233 (382); G. 356; H. 433.

[7] Lit. make peace.

[8] B. 337. 7. *b.* 2; A. 294. *d* (500. 4); G. 430. N. 1; H. 622.

[9] *et simul.*

EXERCISE 16.

Who does not understand that everything is seasoned by our desires? When Darius in his flight had drunk water that was muddy and tainted by corpses, he said that he had never[1] had a more refreshing drink.[2] He had of course[3] never been thirsty when he drank. And Ptolomaeus had never been hungry when he ate; and so[4] when, as he was crossing Egypt, common bread was offered him because his train[5] had not come up,[6] it is said he found that nothing[7] was more appetizing[8] than that bread. And they say that when Socrates was walking about until evening, and he was asked why he did so, he replied that by walking he was getting some "hunger sauce"[9] that he might eat the better. Among the Lacedaemonians black bread is the staple[10] food. When Dionysius was taking dinner there he remarked that he did not enjoy[11] that bread, and a certain one said, "That's not at all[12] strange; for the seasoning is wanting." "What, pray?" responded the king. Then said[13] he, "Work, sweat, hunger, and thirst; these condiments you ought to have provided."[14]

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[1] Combine the negative with the verb of saying.

[2] *bibere iucunde.* [4] *igitur.*

[3] *videlicet.* [5] *comites.* [6] *consequi.*

[7] When the first of two things compared is in the nominative or the accusative, generally either the ablative or the construction with *quam* may be used. But in sweeping negations and questions equivalent thereto, the ablative is regularly used.

[8] *iucundus.* [10] *cotidianus.* [12] *minus* (superlative).

[9] *obsonare famem.* [11] *delectari.* [13] Omit.

[14] For the tense of the infinitive, see B. 270. 2; A. 288. *a* (486. *a*); G. 280. 2. *b*; H. 618. 2.

EXERCISE 17.

When Socrates saw a great amount[1] of gold and silver carried by[2] in a procession, he remarked, "How[3] many (are the things[2]) I do not need!" And when ambassadors from Alexander had brought fifty talents to Xenocrates, he took them out to dinner at the Academy, where he provided[4] only[2] so much as was necessary,[5] with no display. When on the next day they asked to whom he wanted the money which they had brought delivered, he said, "What! Did you not understand from yesterday's poor[6] dinner that I do not wish money?" But seeing them dejected, he accepted thirty minae, not to seem to esteem lightly[7] the generosity of the king. And Diogenes, being[8] a Cynic, said quite rudely[9] to Alexander, who asked him to speak if he needed[10] anything, "Just[2] move a little[11] so as not to cut off[12] my sunlight." And he used to argue how far[13] he surpassed the king of the Persians in happiness,[14] saying[2] he lacked nothing, while nothing would ever satisfy[15] the king.

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[1] *vis.*
[2] Omit.
[3] See Exercise 10, note 9.
[4] *apponere.*
[5] *satis.*
[6] Diminutive.
[7] *aspernari.*
[8] *ut.*
[9] *libere* (comparative).
[10] *opus esse.*
[11] *paululum.*
[12] *officere.*
[13] *quanto.*
[14] *fortuna.*
[15] *satis esse.*

EXERCISE 18.

Socrates had a divine something which he called δαιμόνιον, which he always obeyed. And when Xenophon consulted him as to[1] whether he should follow Cyrus or not, after giving the answer[2] that seemed to him best, he said, "But my advice is human; with reference to matters obscure and doubtful, I think recourse[3] must be had to Apollo." Likewise when the battle at Delium had turned out disastrously[4] under the leadership of[5] Laco, and the troops were retreating, on their arrival at cross-roads, Socrates refused to flee by the same road[1] as the others. And when they asked why he was unwilling to go the same way as they,[1] he replied that he had been warned by God. And as a matter of fact those who fled by that road had a collision[6] with the enemies' cavalry. Finally, though condemned by unjust[7] votes, he said that he would die with perfect resignation[8]; for neither as he left home nor as he ascended the platform on which he pleaded his case did God give the sign which he was wont to feel[9] when any evil was impending.

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[1] Omit.
[2] *exponere.*
[3] *referre.*
[4] *male pugnare* (impersonal).
[5] *praetor.*
[6] *incidere.*
[7] *impius.*
[8] *aequissimus animus.*
[9] *accipere.*

EXERCISE 19.

Shall therefore obscurity or even unpopularity[1] keep the sage from being happy? I am inclined to think that[2] the notoriety which is so[3] sought after brings[4] more annoyance than pleasure. Surely Demosthenes is weak[5] to say[6] that he took delight in the whisper of a woman carrying water, "This is the great[7] Demosthenes." What is more contemptible[8] than that? And yet[9] what an orator he was! But doubtless he had learned to speak before others, and not much within himself.[10] On the other hand, Democritus cries, "I came to Athens, and no one there recognized me." A well-balanced and sensible man who boasts that he lacks notoriety! The people dislike any preëminence of virtue, and Heraclitus relates that the Ephesians were condemned to death because,[11] on expelling Hermodorus, they proclaimed,[12] "Let no one of us excel. But if[13] any one does,[14] let it be in another place, among other people." The sage renounces ambition and refuses honors even when thrust[15] upon him; we, however, do not know enough to renounce them until we begin to repent.

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[1] *popularis offensio.*

[2] *nescio an;* G. 457. 2; H. 650. 4.

[3] Omit. [5] *leviculus.* [7] Express by pronoun.

[4] *habere.* [6] See Exercise 13, note 7. [8] *levis.* [9] *at.*

[10] B. 249. 2; A. 195. *l* (298. *f*); G. 311. 2; H. 509. 1.

[11] For sequence, see B. 268. 2; A. 336. *B. n.* 2 (585. *a*); G. 518; H. 548.

[12] The missing parts of *inquam* are supplied by other verbs of saying; here by *loqui.*

[13] A condition put as an alternative may be introduced by *sin.*

[14] Use *existere.* [15] *ultro deferre.*

EXERCISE 20.

It is said that Romulus was the son of Mars, and that he was ordered exposed on the bank of[1] the Tiber along with his brother Remus, because the Alban king Amulius feared that they would wrest his kingdom from him. When in that deserted place he had been nourished by a beast[2] of the forest and afterwards[3] found[4] and brought up[5] by shepherds, it is related that Romulus so far excelled the others in strength of body and force of will[6] that all those who inhabited the fields where now this city stands[7] gladly obeyed him. And having made[8] himself the leader of their forces, — to turn[9] now from fables to facts, — he crushed Alba Longa, a city which at this time was strong and powerful, and killed Amulius. On gaining this distinction[10] it is said that he first conceived the idea of founding[11] this city; for which, as you see, he chose a situation of great advantage[12] — a thing which needs to be most carefully looked out for by one who wishes to found a commonwealth that will last.[13]

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[1] *ad.*
[2] *belua.*
[3] Omit.
[4] *tollere.*
[5] *alere.*
[6] *animi ferocitas.*
[7] *esse.*
[8] *praebere.*
[9] *venire.*
[10] *gloria.*
[11] *condere cogitare.*
[12] *incredibilis opportunitas.*
[13] *diuturnus.*

EXERCISE 21.

While this[1] was taking place, word was carried to Publius Sulla,[2] whom Caesar had put in command of the camp, and he came to the relief of the cohort with two legions. At his arrival the Pompeians were easily repulsed; and in fact they did not brave[3] the sight or the onset of our soldiers, but at once wheeled about[4] and withdrew. Sulla, however, recalled his men, fearing that the enemy were plotting some treachery. Many think that if he had chosen[5] to follow closely,[6] the war would have been finished on that day. Yet[7] his policy seems not to be criticised.[8] For the duty[9] of a lieutenant is one thing, and that of a commander another; the one must do all things according to orders,[10] the other must take measures for the general good.[11] Sulla, being left by Caesar to guard the camp, was content with this, and did not venture[5] to fight it out, — a thing which perhaps would bring on[12] some disaster,[13] — lest he should seem to have taken upon himself the functions[9] of a commander.

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[1] The rule laid down in Exercise 1, note 5, does not apply to *dum*. Begin the sentence *Dum haec.*

[2] Use *certior fieri.*

[3] *ferre.*

[4] *se vertere.*

[5] *velle.*

[6] *acrius.*

[7] Omit.

[8] *reprehendere.*

[9] *partes.*

[10] *ad praescriptum.*

[11] *ad summam rerum.*

[12] *recipere.*

[13] *detrimentum.*

EXERCISE 22.

On my arrival in Africa I had no dearer wish[1] than to meet Masinissa, who for many reasons was most friendly to our family. And when I had come to his house[2] the old man embraced me and wept, and a little later looked up to heaven and exclaimed, "I thank thee, mighty[3] Sun, and you, other gods of heaven,[4] that before departing this life I see in my own realm and in this house Publius Cornelius Scipio, by whose very name I am refreshed." Then I questioned him about his realm and he me about our state, and the whole day was taken up with many remarks[5] back and forth. Moreover afterward, entertained[6] in regal style, we continued our conversation late into[7] the night, the old man talking of nothing but Africanus, and recalling not only his deeds but even his words. Then, when we had separated to go to rest,[8] a deeper[9] sleep than usual[10] fell upon[11] me, weary with my journey and having[12] sat up[13] until far into[7] the night.

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[1] *nihil . . . potius esse* with dative.
[2] Use *ad* with accusative.
[3] *summus.*
[4] *caelites.*
[5] *verbum.* Make ablative absolute by adding a participle of *habere.*
[6] *acceptus.*
[7] *multus ad.*
[8] *cubare.*
[9] *artus.*
[10] *solere.*
[11] *complecti.*
[12] *qui*-clause.
[13] *vigilare.*

EXERCISE 23.

Moved by these and like considerations, Socrates had no fear of death, but spoke freely at his trial and was not subservient[1] to his judges. On the last day of his life he discoursed at length[2] on this very topic, and a few days before, when he could easily have been rescued[3] from prison, he refused[4]; and at that time almost holding in his hand that fatal[5] cup, he so spoke that he seemed not forced[6] to death but ascending to heaven. For he believed that there were two paths for souls leaving the body; that for those who had defiled themselves with human failings and given themselves wholly[7] to their desires there was a certain distant road shut off from the assembly of the gods: but that for those who had kept themselves pure, and in their human bodies had imitated the life of the gods, there was open an easy return to the place from whence they came. And so he said that as swans die with joy and song, so all good and wise men should do.

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[1] *supplex.*
[2] *multa.*
[3] *educere.*
[4] *nolle.*
[5] Not *fatalis.*
[6] *trudere.*
[7] *totus.*

EXERCISE 24.

As soon as Caesar broke camp a great multitude of the Numidians suddenly burst forth from the city and seized the fortifications he had left,[1] and began to follow the rear-guard.[2] When this circumstance[3] was noticed, the legionary soldiers halted, and though our horsemen were few, they rushed most boldly against the overwhelming numbers.[4] Then a wonderful thing happened, namely,[5] that less than thirty Gallic cavalrymen drove back[6] and put to flight two thousand Moorish horsemen. After these had been repulsed and driven[7] within the fortifications, Caesar proceeded on the journey[8] he had planned. When this same procedure[5] was gone through with[9] repeatedly, he placed at the end of the line a few veteran cohorts which he had with him and a part of the horsemen, and began to advance slowly with the rest. So, in proportion as[10] he withdrew from the town, the enemy was less ready[11] to pursue. In the meantime along the line of march[12] embassies came from the towns and strongholds and promised grain, saying that they were ready to do what Caesar should direct.

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[1] Lit. whence he had gone forth.
[2] *agmen extremum.*
[3] *res.*
[4] *tanta multitudo.*
[5] Omit.
[6] *loco pellere.*
[7] *conicere.*
[8] *iter ire contendere.*
[9] *fieri.*
[10] *quanto longius . . . tanto.*
[11] *tardior.*
[12] *in itinere.*

EXERCISE 25.

In the meantime Pharnaces sent embassies to Domitius to beg that a truce be made, and presented him with royal gifts. These Domitius persistently[1] refused, and answered that nothing would be of more importance in his eyes[2] than to maintain the dignity of the Roman people and to restore the territory[3] of the allies. And so when, by[4] continuous forced[5] marches, he came into the neighborhood[6] of Nicopolis, a city which is situated in a level plain, he pitched his camp about seven miles from the town. Since from this camp a narrow and difficult road must be traversed[7] to reach the city, Pharnaces arranged picked foot-soldiers and nearly all his cavalry in ambush, and gave orders that a great flock of sheep be let loose in the pass[8] and that many of the natives[9] should walk about in that locality; so that if Domitius traversed the road as a friend, he would have no suspicion of the ambuscade; but if[10] he came as an enemy, that his soldiers might become scattered in capturing the booty, and so be more easily cut to pieces.

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[1] *constanter.*
[2] Lit. dearer (*antiquius*) to him.
[3] *civitas.*
[4] Make ablative absolute by adding the verb *conficere.*
[5] *magnus.*
[6] B. 182. 3; A. 258. *b*, *n.* 2 (428. *a*); G. 337. R. 4; H. 418. 4.
[7] *ingredi.*
[8] *fauces.*
[9] *incola.*
[10] See Exercise 19, note 13.

EXERCISE 26.

Since Labienus was stationed[1] in a strongly fortified[2] camp, he had no fear with reference to his own or the legion's danger, but was planning not[3] to miss any opportunity for successful action.[4] And so he sent to the neighboring states and summoned horsemen from all directions. In the meantime Indutiomarus almost daily circled about[5] below the camp with all his cavalry, now that he might examine the fortifications, and now to inspire terror. Labienus kept his men within the camp, and increased the impression of fear on his part[6] by whatsoever means he could. While Indutiomarus was continuing[7] to approach the fortifications with a contempt daily greater, Labienus in a single night received within the camp all the cavalry he had summoned from the neighboring states. On the next day he suddenly sent forth his whole force against the surprised and scattered enemy, giving orders[8] that all should make for Indutiomarus, and that no one should give attention to[9] any other thing[6] before he saw him slain.

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[1] *se tenere.*
[2] *munitus* (superlative).
[3] *cogitare ne.*
[4] *bene rem gerere.*
[5] *vagari.*
[6] Omit.
[7] Express by the tense.
[8] *imperare.*
[9] *curare.*

EXERCISE 27.

In the plain where this was taking place there was a very large villa, crowned[1] by four towers. This prevented Labienus from seeing that he was being flanked[2] by Caesar's cavalry — a thing which he ought to have guarded against.[3] But he did not catch sight of[4] the squadrons before he found that his men were being assailed[5] in the rear. By this attack[6] his cavalry was thrown into confusion, and it fled in a straight line[6] to camp. But his Gallic and German troops, who stood their ground, were surrounded, and all fell fighting bravely. When the legions of Scipio, Labienus' ally, saw this, blinded by fear and terror they began to flee into *their* camp. Now that[7] Scipio and Labienus and all their forces had been driven from the field, Caesar ordered the signal for retreat[8] to be sounded, and concentrated all his men within the fortifications. But on the next day he proceeded slowly, and was now less than a mile from Uzita when[9] Scipio, fearing that the townspeople might not be able to resist Caesar, hastened from his camp to the assistance of that city.

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[1] *instructus.*
[2] *intercludere.*
[3] *praecavere.*
[4] *videre.*
[5] *caedere.*
[6] Omit.
[7] *postquam.*
[8] *receptus.*
[9] B. 288. 2; A. 325. *b* (546. *a*); G 581; H. 600. I. 1.

EXERCISE 28.

The Gauls had been taught by captives the art of building siege-works, but they had no supply of iron implements[1] such as[2] are used for this purpose.[3] From this fact one may gain an idea[4] of the number of the men; for in less than three hours they finished a fifteen-foot wall ten miles in circumference. Our men meanwhile remained quietly within their camp. But on the seventh day of the siege the enemy began to throw burning missiles upon the barracks, which were covered with thatch in the Gallic fashion. These quickly caught fire, and this the strong wind[5] carried to all parts of the camp. Thereupon the Gauls, with a great shout, as though victory were already attained, began to ascend the wall of the camp[6] by ladders. But such was the valor and presence of mind of our men that though they were scorched on all sides by the flames and knew that all their baggage and goods[7] were burning, not only did nobody leave the wall, but no one even looked back. This occasion was by far the most dangerous of the whole siege for us;[8] but it had this outcome, that on this day the greatest number of the enemy were killed and wounded.

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[1] *ferramentum.*
[2] *qui.*
[3] *id.*
[4] *posse cognoscere;* see B. 280. 1; A. 311. *a* (447. 2); G. 257. 2; H. 552.
[5] *magnitudo venti.*
[6] *vallum.*
[7] *fortunae.*
[8] Lit. our men.

EXERCISE 29.

After Caesar had urged the Haedui to forget their quarrels and dissensions and to give attention to[1] the war, he divided his army into two parts and led in person six legions toward the town of Gergovia. Learning of this, Vercingetorix destroyed all the bridges across[2] the river which lay between Caesar and that city, and began to journey along[3] the other bank.[4] When Caesar had pitched his camp near the river and nowhere found a bridge by which to reach Gergovia, he feared that he would be hindered the greater part of the summer, because the river is usually[5] not forded[6] before autumn. That this might not happen, he halted[7] the next day with two legions in a hidden spot,[8] and ordered the other forces with all the baggage to proceed as far as possible. While Vercingetorix was following to watch these, Caesar repaired the nearest bridge and crossed over with his two legions, and then[8] having chosen a suitable place for a camp, he recalled the rest of the troops.

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[1] *servire.*
[2] Lit. of.
[3] *ab.*
[4] *pars.*
[5] *solere.*
[6] *vado transire.*
[7] *subsistere.*
[8] Omit.

EXERCISE 30.

Pompey, also, as was afterward learned, with the approval[1] of all his friends had decided to risk a battle.[2] For in a council a few days before, he had said that Caesar's army would be routed before the battle lines met. And when many wondered at[3] this, he replied, "I know that I am promising a thing almost incredible; but hear the plan I have adopted, in order that you may enter the battle with greater courage.[4] I have persuaded the horsemen that, as soon as we approach near,[5] they assail Caesar's right wing and scatter the disorganized[6] army before a javelin is thrown by us against the enemy. In that way, without danger to the legions and almost without a wound, we shall finish the war — a thing which is not difficult, since we are so strong[7] in cavalry." At the same time he gave orders that, since there would be[8] a chance to fight, they should prepare themselves[9] so as not to disappoint his expectation or that of the other leaders.

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[1] Not abstract.
[2] *rem proelio committere.*
[3] *admirari.*
[4] *animus firmus.*
[5] *propius accedere;* impersonal.
[6] *perturbatus.*
[7] *tantum valere.*
[8] *fieri.*
[9] *animo paratus esse.*

EXERCISE 31.

When our men had been withdrawn from the wall, the enemy advanced and cast weapons from all sides within the fortifications, and sending heralds around, they ordered proclamation made [1] that if any Roman were willing to desert to them before nine o'clock, it could be done without peril; but after that time there would be no opportunity. And they so looked down upon our men that some began to pull down the wall with their hands and others to fill the ditches. Then making a sortie from all the gates at once, Caesar drove the enemy quickly to flight.[2] Fearing to follow far, because forests and swamps blocked the way [3] and he did not know the nature of the country, he proceeded at once to Cicero's camp, where he found that not one man in ten [4] was left unwounded. From this circumstance he judged in [5] what great peril and with what valor the winter quarters had been defended.

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[1] *pronuntiare.*
[2] *in fugam dare.*
[3] *intercludere.*
[4] Lit. not each tenth soldier.
[5] *cum.*

EXERCISE 32.

Meanwhile Marcus Cato, who was in command of Utica, ceased not to find fault with[1] Gnaeus Pompey the younger. He said: "When your father was at your time of life[2] and saw the state crushed by wicked citizens, collecting the remnants of his father's[3] army he restored[4] Italy and Rome to liberty. By these actions[5] he gained standing for himself, and though but a youth and a knight, celebrated a triumph. Will you, the son of such a great man, allow to pass[6] this opportunity of aiding your father's friends?" Moved by these words the young man set out from Utica with thirty ships of every description for Mauretania, and entering the kingdom of Bogud began to advance on the city of Ascurum. The townspeople allowed him to approach until he was close upon the very gates and wall, and then suddenly making a sortie, they drove the routed[7] and terrified Pompeians to the sea and their ships. And so after this ill success[8] Pompey turned away his fleet from thence and did not again[9] touch that shore, but[10] directed his ships toward the Balearic Islands.

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[1] *obiurgare.*
[2] *istuc aetatis;* B. 185. 2; A. 240. *b* (397. *a*); G. 336. *n.* 2; H. 416. 2.
[3] Adjective.
[4] *vindicare.*
[5] *res.*
[6] *dimittere.*
[7] *prosternere.*
[8] *male rem gerere.*
[9] *postea.*
[10] *-que.*

EXERCISE 33.

As soon as the Gauls gave up the siege of his camp, Cicero sent a messenger with a letter to Caesar to announce that all of the enemy had left and turned upon him (Caesar). When this letter had been brought in about midnight, Caesar informed his men and roused their courage for fighting. Then the next day, advancing about four miles, he saw across a large valley and a stream a great multitude of the enemy. It was a perilous matter[1] to contend with such a large force on unfavorable ground, and furthermore he knew that Cicero was relieved of the siege. And so he halted,[2] and fortified a camp in the most favorable place possible. At early dawn the horsemen of the enemy approached and joined battle with our cavalry, but Caesar designedly ordered his men to yield and withdraw toward the camp. Lured on[3] by this stratagem,[4] the enemy brought their foot-soldiers across the stream and drew up a battle line on ground unfavorable to themselves.

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[1] *magni periculi res.*
[2] *consistere.*
[3] *invitatus.*
[4] *res.*

EXERCISE 34.

In this legion were the centurions Titus Pullo and Lucius Vorenus, men of valor. These had a continual rivalry[1] between them which should attain the fairer[2] fame, and they were always contending about this very thing. While the battle was raging[3] most fiercely[4] at the fortifications, Pullo cried: "Why do you hesitate, Vorenus? Are you looking for a better opportunity to display[5] your valor?" Saying this, he proceeded without the fortifications and rushed in where the enemy were thickest. And Vorenus, fearing the opinion[6] of the soldiers, no longer remained within the wall, but followed at a very short[7] distance. First Pullo's shield was pierced, and a dart stuck in his belt; but his rival[8] Vorenus rushed to assist[9] him and helped him in his distress. Then, when Vorenus was surrounded, Pullo brought aid to him, and both of them,[10] after killing many of the enemy, withdrew unharmed within the fortifications. Fortune had favored each equally, and it was impossible to decide which was the braver.

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[1] *controversiae.*
[2] *pulcher.*
[3] *pugnare* (impersonal).
[4] *acriter.*
[5] *probare.*
[6] *existimatio.*
[7] *parvus.*
[8] *inimicus.*
[9] *currens subvenire.*
[10] Omit.

PART II

PART II.

EXERCISE 35.

Dionysius ordered the silver tables also to be removed from the shrines; and since on these it had been inscribed according to the usage of ancient Greece, "Of the Good Gods," he used to say that he wanted to experience[1] their[2] "goodness." Likewise he would take away the little Victories and bowls and crowns which were held[3] in[4] the outstretched hands of the statues, saying[5] that it was folly to refuse[6] to receive them when they were offered by the very ones from whom we ask blessings. And they relate that he brought forth these things which I have men-

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[1] *uti.*

[2] A demonstrative pronoun should in general precede its noun.

[3] *sustinere.*

[4] Lit. by.

[5] The nominative of the present participle is to be sparingly used. In its place a clause introduced by *cum* or *dum* may sometimes be employed; A. 290. *c*, *n* (492. *n*); G. 585. R; H. 640. 5. When the English present participle is used loosely of action that is really antecedent, the perfect participle affords an exact translation if the verb be deponent. (Such perfect participles are sometimes used when the action is not really antecedent; B. 336. 5; A. 290. *b* (491); G. 282. *n*; H. 640. 1.) Finally, a coördinate clause will often translate well the English present participle.

[6] Not *recusare*.

tioned as[7] stolen from the shrines into the market-place, and sold them at auction;[8] and that, when he had collected the money, he gave orders that each[9] purchaser[7] before a set day should return what he had of the sacred relics to its proper[10] shrine. And so to impiety toward the gods he added[11] injustice to men. Yet Olympian Jove did not smite him with his[12] thunderbolt, but he died in his bed, transmitting to his son the power he had gained through treachery and maintained[13] by most wicked[14] deeds.

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[7] Omit.

[8] *per praeconem.*

[9] B. 252. 5. *b*; A. 202. *e* (313. *a*); G. 318. 1 (3d example); H. 515. 1 (2d example).

[10] *suus.*

[11] *adiungere.*

[12] *Meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, etc., are not to be used as frequently as the corresponding English words. If added to make the reference clear, they may follow their noun. But where there is a sharp antithesis, they should stand first; we often mark such antithesis by "own," *e.g.* "my own."

[13] *servare;* distinguish from *servire.*

[14] *malus.*

EXERCISE 36.

The leaders of the Nervii said that they wished to speak to Cicero. When permission was granted, they announced that the states of all[1] Gaul were in arms, that the Germans had crossed the Rhine, and[2] that the winter quarters of Caesar were besieged. They further affirmed[3] that they objected to[4] nothing except the maintenance of[5] winter quarters, saying[5] that they did not want the custom to become fixed in their territory; Cicero and his soldiers were therefore at liberty[6] to withdraw from their camp in safety[7] and to proceed whithersoever they wished without fear. In reply to this, Cicero gave but one answer,[8] namely,[5] that it was not the policy of the Roman people to accept any terms from an enemy in arms;[9]

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[1] *totus.*

[2] Of three or more coördinate words or phrases (unless negative), the last only is commonly written with a connective (*-que*). Less often *et* is used with each added word or phrase (polysyndeton), or connectives are omitted altogether (asyndeton).

[3] *addere etiam.*

[4] *recusare.*

[5] Omit.

[6] *licere.*

[7] B. 239; A. 191 (290); G. 325. R. 6; H. 497.

[8] *respondere.*

[9] Two nouns connected by a preposition is a construction to be used with caution. It may be employed (*a*) when the noun on which the prepositional phrase depends has verbal force, *e.g. odium in nos;* or (*b*) when the prepositional phrase contains a partitive or source idea, *e.g. testes ex Sicilia.* Otherwise the construction is in general to be avoided. Instead of a prepositional phrase, an adjective or genitive should often be used; "fame in arms," for instance, is *fama militaris* or *fama armo-*

but if[10] they were willing to lay down their arms,[11] they might[12] send ambassadors to Caesar; and, in view of his fairness, he hoped they would gain the things they had asked. And so, disappointed in the hope[13] of luring Cicero forth,[14] the Nervii surrounded his camp with a wall of ten feet and a ditch of fifteen.

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rum. Sometimes a participle must be added or a relative clause employed; thus, "the city on the mountain" is *urbs in monte posita*, or *urbs quae in monte posita est.* In the present case use *armatus.*

[10] A condition put as an alternative may be introduced by *sin.*

[11] *ab armis discedere.*

[12] Use the simple subjunctive.

[13] *a spe depulsus.*

[14] Gerund or gerundive? B. 339; A. 296 (503); G. 427; H. 623. 1.

EXERCISE 37.

The forces of the enemy were frequently increased by reinforcements sent by the king. But strength was failing our men, and at the same time those who had received wounds could neither withdraw from the line nor be carried to a place where[1] they would be safe, because the whole battle line was surrounded[2] by the enemy's cavalry. And so, despairing of their safety, they were either bewailing their own fate[3] or giving directions about[4] their relatives to those who were yet uninjured. And when Curio[5] saw that neither his orders nor his requests were heard, thinking that there was one hope of safety left, he directed that all should make for[6] the nearest hills and carry thither the standards. But the cavalry sent by Saburra had occupied these also. Then Gnaeus Domitius, a cavalry commander, urged Curio to seek safety in flight, promising that he would not desert[7] him. But Curio replied that after losing the army which Caesar had entrusted to his care,[8] he would never[9] come into his sight again; and so he died there fighting.

---

[1] Remember that *quo* almost always means "whither," not "where"; cf. *eo*, "thither."

[2] *circumdatus teneri.* [3] *mors.* [4] *commendare.*

[5] When the same person or thing is referred to in both the main and the subordinate clause, this subject of discourse should be placed first, with the subordinate clause immediately following. This arrangement makes the subject of discourse a part of the main clause; *e.g. Romani, cum venissent, castra posuerunt.* The English usage is different, "When the *Romans* came, they pitched a camp."

[6] *capere.* [8] *fides.*

[7] *discedere.* [9] *Numquam* or *nusquam?*

EXERCISE 38.

Arriving[1] at my province on July 31, and seeing that on account of the season of the year I must proceed at once to the army, I remained[2] at Laodicea only two days, and four at Apamea. In these[3] cities large circuit courts were held,[4] and I relieved many towns of excessive taxation. And since before my arrival the army had been scattered by a mutiny, and five cohorts were encamped near Philomelium without a military tribune or even a centurion, I ordered Marcus Annaeus, my lieutenant, a man of valor,[5] to bring back the cohorts at Philomelium, and after concentrating[6] his forces to encamp in Lycaonia near Iconium. When this order[4] had been conscientiously executed by him, I arrived in camp on August 24. A few days later messengers of King Antiochus announced that the Parthians had come over into Syria. Hearing this, I was much alarmed not only for Syria, but also for my own province.

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[1] With *cum* antecedence of action is carefully indicated by tense. With *postquam*, *ubi*, and similar words the tense use is much less exact, the perfect and historical present being most used. A like inexactness is common in English; thus, in the present case, we might paraphrase by "After I arrived," instead of using the more precise form "After (or when) I had arrived"; B. 287; A. 324 (543); G. 561; H. 602.

[2] *esse*.

[3] In a new sentence Latin often resumes with a relative, though we regularly use a demonstrative, as here. If the word belongs to a subordinate clause of the new sentence, it precedes the conjunction, *e.g. Quae cum ita sint.*

[4] Omit.

[5] Consult carefully B. 203; A. 215 (345); G. 365; H. 440. 3.

[6] Lit. collect into one place.

EXERCISE 39.

As Caesar was hastening to Cicero's camp, Crassus and Fabius joined him with all of their forces. But Labienus did not venture to come, fearing that if he should take a departure[1] which[2] appeared[2] like flight from his winter quarters, he would not be able to resist the attack of the enemy, especially as he knew they[3] were elated by recent victory. He, moreover, sent a letter to Caesar setting forth with what great danger he would lead forth[4] his troops from winter quarters, and announced that all of the cavalry and foot-soldiers of the Treviri had taken a position[5] not far from his own camp. Caesar approved his policy,[6] and although he was now reduced to[7] two legions by the absence of Labienus, he placed all hope of success in quick action. And so by forced[8] marches he came into the territory of the Nervii, where Cicero's winter quarters were. There he learned from captives how matters stood[9] with Cicero and in what great danger he was. Then by promising a large reward he persuaded one of the Gallic horsemen to carry a letter to the camp.

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[1] Change to passive ; lit. departure should be made.
[2] Omit.
[3] *praesertim* with a relative clause.
[4] B. 269. 3 ; A. 334, *a* (575. *a*) ; G. 515 ; H. 649. II. 1.
[5] *considere.*
[6] *consilium.* How different in meaning from *concilium?*
[7] *redire ad.*
[8] *magnus.*
[9] Lit. what was taking place (*gerere*).

EXERCISE 40.

The battle began[1] with great enthusiasm[2] on the part[3] of the Rhodians; and although in every engagement[4] they had been preëminent[5] for skill and valor, at this time especially they did not hesitate[6] to assume the whole responsibility, so that no[7] reverse might appear to have been sustained through fault of their men. One galley of the Alexandrians was captured and another sunk; furthermore a great number of warriors[8] were killed on the other[9] ships. And it is certain that if night had not stopped the fight, the Rhodians would have captured the whole of the enemy's fleet. The Alexandrians were much discouraged by this reverse, realizing that they had been overcome not by the valor of the warriors, but by the skill of the sailors.[10] But after Ganymedes gave assurance in the council that he would replace the ships that had been destroyed[11] and would increase their number, with great hope and confidence they determined to refit their old ships, although they had lost more than[12] ninety galleys[13] during the war.

---

[1] *committere.*

[2] *contentio.*

[3] Omit.

[4] *dimicatio.*

[5] *praestare.*

[6] Distinguish between *dubitare* with the infinitive and *non dubitare quin* with the subjunctive.

[7] The indefinite *quis* is rare, but it is regularly used after *si*, *ne*, and *num*. Remember that the forms *quis*, *quae*, *quid* and their compounds (*e.g. aliquis*) are nouns, while *qui*, *quae*, *quod* are adjectives.

[8] *propugnator.*

[9] *Alii*, *ceteri*, or *reliqui?*

[10] *classiarius.*

[11] *Perire* supplies a passive for *perdere.*

[12] B. 217. 3; A. 247. *c* (407. *c*); G. 296. R. 4; H. 471. 4.

[13] *triremis.*

EXERCISE 41.

Stirred[1] more by Caesar's danger than his own, and thinking that he would not[2] come off[3] safely if he should again ask for the terms he had rejected, Domitius led forth his army in battle array to meet[4] Pharnaces. At about[5] the same time the signal was given by both, and they rushed together, fighting fiercely and with varying fortune.[6] Finally the king's[7] forces prevailed,[8] and Domitius withdrew to the foot of the mountains; thither Pharnaces could not follow him on account of the unfavorable nature of the country. On that day the Romans lost not less than two hundred and fifty men. Then the king, puffed up by his success, occupied Pontus with all his forces, stormed many cities, and decreed punishment for[9] those who least deserved[10] it. Meanwhile he was boasting that he had regained Pontus, the kingdom of his fathers, with no one[11] defending it. For Domitius, after suffering the reverse above mentioned,[12] had gathered together the remnants of his scattered army and betaken himself through Cappadocia into Asia.

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[1] *cum*-clause.

[2] When of two coördinate clauses the second is negative, Latin prefers to unite the negation with the connective, *e.g.* *neque* instead of *et . . . non*. See B. 341. 1. *d* and 2. *d*; A. 209. *b* (328); G. 446; H. 656. 4 and 5.

[3] *discedere*. [4] Omit. [5] *sub* with the accusative. [6] *varie*.

[7] Latin often uses an adjective instead of the genitive. Here *regius* may be used, and below *paternus* ("of his fathers").

[8] *vincere;* distinguish from *vincire*.

[9] *constituere in*.

[10] *dignus*.

[11] Remember that *nemo* is defective.

[12] Lit. of which I have just made mention.

EXERCISE 42.

With promise[1] of a large reward, Scipio sent two Gaetuli with whom he had often had dealings[2] into Caesar's camp as[3] refugees to spy[4] upon him.[5] But as soon as they were brought before Caesar they begged that they be allowed to speak without peril. And when this permission was granted, they said,[6] "Very often, general, many of us Gaetuli have desired to flee to you; but we were hindered by the guard of Numidian cavalry from[7] doing this without danger. Now when the opportunity has been offered, we have come to you most eagerly, though sent by Scipio as spies to see whether[8] any ditches or traps[9] have been made for the elephants in front of your camp." When they had been praised by Caesar, they were led to the other refugees.[10] And very quickly the event proved the truth of their words;[11] for the next day many others of the Gaetuli fled[12] to the camp of Caesar.

---

[1] Not noun. [2] *agere cum.* [3] *pro.*

[4] Use *gratia.* For the position of this word and of *causa*, see B. 198. 1; A. 245. c (404. c); G. 373. R. 1; H. 475. 2.

[5] Omit.

[6] *Inquam* is the verb most used with direct quotations. It translates many English verbs, such as say, exclaim (not *exclamare*), shout, cry, respond (sometimes *respondere*), etc. It is almost without exception parenthetical, coming after one or more words of the quotation. If the subject of the verb is to be expressed, it should precede the quotation or follow *inquam* in the parenthesis.

[7] *quin.*

[8] In indirect questions the force of *num* is neutral.

[9] *insidiae.*

[10] *perfuga.*

[11] Lit. truth approved their speech.

[12] Distinguish between *fugere* and *fugare.*

EXERCISE 43.

While this[1] was going on in Egypt, king Deiotarus came to Domitius Calvinus, to whom Caesar had entrusted the administration[2] of Asia and the neighboring provinces, to beg him not to allow Armenia and Cappadocia to be seized and devastated by Pharnaces; for unless he were liberated from this impending[3] misfortune, he would be unable[4] to perform the commands of Caesar and to pay the money promised. Domitius, thinking not only that the money was necessary to meet[5] the expenses of the military service, but also that it was disgraceful for the Roman people and for Caesar and for himself that territory of allies and friends should be invaded by an unfriendly[6] king, sent messengers to Pharnaces in Armenia,[7] warning[3] him to leave that state and Cappadocia, and not to make trial of the power[8] of the Roman people. And thinking that this message would have greater weight if he should approach that locality with an army, he proceeded to the legions, and, taking several with himself, sent two to Caesar in Egypt.

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[1] The rule laid down in Exercise 38, note 3, does not apply to *dum;* begin the sentence *Dum haec.*

[2] Not noun; B. 337. 7. *b.* 2; A. 294. *d* (500. 4); G. 430. *n.* 1; H. 622.

[3] Omit.

[4] The present of *posse* is sufficient.

[5] *explicare.*

[6] *externus.*

[7] After a verb of motion the proper construction must be used, even though the idea of limit of motion has already been expressed in the sentence; B. 182. 2. *b*; A. 259. *h* (428. *j*); G. 337. R. 6; H. 418. 1.

[8] Distinguish between the singular and plural of *vis.*

EXERCISE 44.

The soldiers of Labienus broke camp designedly with much noise and confusion, so that the enemy might believe that they were retreating in terror. Hearing this and seeing the rear-guard marching out from the fortifications, the Gauls did not hesitate to cross the river and offer [1] battle on unfavorable ground. For they thought [2] it too long [3] to wait for the German contingent,[4] and that their dignity did not suffer them to decline [5] to attack so [6] small a force, especially one that was encumbered and retreating. Suspecting that this would be the case,[7] Labienus advanced quietly, keeping up [8] the pretence of a journey in order that he might entice all across the river. Then sending the baggage a little ahead and placing it on a certain height, he said: "Soldiers, you have the opportunity you have been looking for. Do you therefore show [9] under my leadership [10] the same valor which you have often displayed to Caesar, and fancy that he is present and sees these things in person." When he had said this, he at once ordered the standards turned against the enemy.

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[1] *committere.*

[2] The indirect discourse may be indicated without expressing a verb of thinking.

[3] *longus.*

[4] *auxilia.*

[5] *non audere.*

[6] *Tam* indicates degree, and hence should be used to modify adjectives and adverbs. *Ita* and *sic* (usually denoting manner) are best restricted to use with verbs.

[7] Omit.

[8] *uti.*

[9] *praestare.*

[10] Not abstract.

EXERCISE 45.

When Dionysius had pillaged the shrine of Proserpina, he sailed to Syracuse in Sicily, and holding to[1] his course with a most favorable wind he said, smiling, "Do you see, friends, how[2] good a voyage is granted to the impious by the immortal gods?" Being thus persuaded that[3] the gods regard not the actions[4] of men, he thereafter resolutely held to the same opinion. For[1] when he had brought his fleet to the Peloponnesus and had come into the shrine of Olympian Jove, he took from him[5] a very heavy[6] golden robe which had been presented by the tyrant Gelo out of the spoils of the Carthaginians. In so doing[7] he even remarked with levity[8] that the golden robe was too heavy[9] to wear in summer and too cold in winter, and cast about Jove a woollen garment, saying that it was suited to every season of the year. And likewise he gave orders that the golden beard of Aesculapius be cut off, for he said[1] it was not fitting that the son should have a beard[10] while his father was represented as[1] beardless in all the shrines.

---

[1] Omit.

[2] *Ut*, *quem ad modum*, and *quo modo* express manner, and hence are used with verbs. *Quam* expresses degree, and therefore should be employed to translate "how" with adjectives and adverbs.

[3] Distinguish between being persuaded *that a thing is so* and being persuaded *to do a thing*.

[4] Clause.

[5] B. 188. *d*; A. 229 (381); G. 345. R. 1; H. 429. 2.

[6] Lit. of great (*grandis*) weight.

[7] *in eo*.

[8] *cavillari*.

[9] B. 284. 4; A. 320. *c* (535. *c*); G. 631. 3; H. 570. 1.

[10] *barbatus esse*.

EXERCISE 46.

And not even those promises are to be kept which are not in themselves useful to those to whom you[1] have made them.[2] When the Sun said to Phaëthon that he would do whatever he asked, he requested to be elevated into his father's chariot, and was taken up; but he was consumed[3] by a touch[4] of the thunderbolt. What of the fact that[5] when Agamemnon had vowed to Diana the most beautiful[6] thing that had been born in his kingdom during a certain year, he was obliged to sacrifice Iphigenia, than whom[7] nothing more beautiful had been born in that year? A promise should rather not have been made than such a dire crime committed.[8] Accordingly promises should not be made sometimes.[9] And goods held in trust[10] ought[11] not always to be returned; for if any one in his sound mind should leave with you[12] a sword, and then in insanity[13] demand it back, it would be a crime to return it. Likewise if a man who had deposited money with you should make war on the fatherland, you should not give up the deposit.

---

[1] In almost any subordinate clause the subjunctive is to be used if the subject of the verb is the indefinite second singular.

[2] *illa promittere.*

[3] *deflagrare* (active).

[4] *ictus.*

[5] *Quid, quod . . . ?*

[6] Put the superlative in the relative clause.

[7] When of two things compared the first is in the nominative or the accusative, generally either the ablative or the *quam*-construction may be used. But in sweeping negations and questions equivalent thereto the ablative is regularly employed.

[8] *admittere.*

[9] *Non numquam* or *non nusquam?*

[10] *deposita.*

[11] Gerundive.

[12] *deponere apud te.*

[13] *insanire.*

EXERCISE 47.

On the next day Curio, Caesar's lieutenant, decided to besiege Utica and to surround it with a wall. The Uticans, very friendly to Caesar in view of[1] certain favors shown[2] to them, at once began[3] to talk openly of surrender, and urged Publius Attius, their commander, not to endanger the fortunes of them[2] all by his obstinacy. While this was taking place, messengers came from King Juba to the Uticans to say that he was near at hand[4] with large forces, and to encourage[5] them with reference to the defence of the city. This announcement made them change their plan. Meanwhile the same news was brought to Curio, but he could not for a time be persuaded that Juba was approaching; for already Caesar's successes were being reported by letter and messenger. However, when he learned on good[6] authority[7] that the king's forces were less than twenty-five miles from Utica, he left the earthworks and retired to the Castra Cornelia. To this place he ordered grain brought together, and at once despatched to Sicily orders[2] that two legions and the remaining horsemen should be sent to him.

---

[1] *pro.*
[2] Omit.
[3] Not the perfect of *incipere;* see Vocabulary.
[4] *adesse.*
[5] *hortari.*
[6] *certus.*
[7] Not abstract (*auctor*).

EXERCISE 48.

Dionysius himself judged truly how wretched he was. For when Damocles, one of his courtiers,[1] was enumerating his resources and wealth and power, and declared that no[2] one had ever been more fortunate, he said, "Since this life of mine[3] pleases you, would you like to partake of[4] it and test my good[5] fortune?" When he replied that he would,[6] the king ordered the man to take his place[7] upon a golden couch, and gave directions to lads of handsome appearance to stand near the table and serve him diligently. There were ointments and garlands, perfumes were burning, and the table groaned[8] with a lavish[9] feast. It seemed[10] to Damocles that he was blest. But now Dionysius ordered that a gleaming sword fastened by a horsehair should be hung[11] from the ceiling in such a way that it threatened[12] the happy Damocles. And so he forgot the beautiful slaves, and no longer stretched forth his hand to the table. Finally he begged the king to allow him to go, because, as he said,[13] he did not want to be "happy."

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[1] *adsentator.*

[2] Combine the negative with the verb of saying.

[3] *Hic* is the demonstrative of the first person. Cf. Exercise 12, note 4.

[4] *degustare.* [5] Omit. [6] Lit. that he desired (*cupere*).

[7] *collocari.* [8] *exstrui.* [9] *conquisitissimus.*

[10] In the simple tenses the passive of verbs of saying, announcing, perceiving, etc., is generally personal, but not when followed by a dative (excepting *videri*); the perfect tenses, on the contrary, prefer the impersonal construction. B. 332. *n*; A. 330. *b*. 1 (582); G. 528; H. 611. *Videri* is personal throughout.

[11] *demittere.* [12] *impendere.*

[13] B. 286. 1; A. 321 (540); G. 540, 541; H. 588.

EXERCISE 49.

Therefore, gods of our fathers,[1] who guard[2] this city and state, who preserved[3] the Roman people and these dwellings and temples by your divine power in my consulship, I call you to witness that I am speaking in defence[4] of Publius Sulla with perfect honesty,[5] that no wrong is by me knowingly[6] concealed, that no crime undertaken for the destruction[7] of the commonwealth is covered up.[8] When I was consul I found out much about the peril of the state; but of Sulla I heard nothing, I suspected nothing, I learned nothing. I have therefore undertaken his defence; for who is more pitiful than I? Though I was severe with[9] the conspirators, I did nothing unless forced to it,[10] but hastened to aid the tottering state and rescued our sinking[11] fatherland. Moved by pity for our citizens I was stern as was necessary. For you well know that our security would have vanished in a single night, had I not been severe. But just as through love for the state I was moved to the punishment of the guilty, so by natural inclination[12] I am now led to the defence of the innocent.

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1 See Exercise 41, note 7.
2 *praesidere.*
3 *servare.*
4 *causam defendere.*
5 *animus integer.*
6 *sciens.*
7 Lit. against the safety.
8 *tegere.*
9 *vehemens in.*
10 Omit.
11 *demersus.*
12 *voluntas.*

EXERCISE 50.

When the army had been concentrated and a camp made near Corduba, Cassius disclosed to the soldiers what he must do at Caesar's command, promising that when they had crossed over into Mauretania he would give them each a hundred sesterces. After[1] the speech he returned to Corduba, and as he was entering a portico a petition[2] was presented to him by a certain Minucius Silo; and when he (Silo) by this means had gotten behind Racilius, who was guarding Cassius' person,[3] he struck Cassius twice with a dagger. Thereupon a shout was raised, and an onslaught made by the others who were in the conspiracy.[4] Of these Munatius Flaccus pierced the nearest lictor with his sword, and wounded Cassius himself. Then with like boldness[5] Titus Vasius lent aid[6] to his townsman Flaccus. Soldiers rushed[7] in to defend Cassius; for he always had with him several armed men. By these the other conspirators, who were pressing on with murderous intent,[8] were checked. Munatius was captured as he tried to flee,[9] and when Cassius had been carried home[10] he was brought before him.

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[1] *ex.*
[2] *libellus.*
[3] *latus.*
[4] *coniurati.*
[5] *confidentia.*
[6] *adiuvare.*
[7] *concurrere* (impersonal).
[8] Lit. to commit murder.
[9] B. 336. 2. *a*; A. 290. *a*. 2 (490. 2); H. 530.
[10] Could the ablative absolute construction be used here? See Exercise 11, note 1.

EXERCISE 51.

All writers agree that Dionysius was by nature a wicked and unjust man. Therefore to those who hold the true view[1] he must appear most wretched. For he did not have the things he had desired, even at the time when he thought he possessed all power.[2] While he had many[3] acquaintances and relatives, he trusted none of them, but committed the protection of his person to certain fierce barbarians. Nay even, to avoid trusting his head to a barber, he taught his daughters to cut[4] his hair and beard. And likewise, not daring to stand upon ordinary[5] platforms, he used to make addresses[6] from a lofty tower. And it is said that once when he wished[7] to play ball, he handed his sword to a youth of whom he was very fond.[8] Thereupon a friend remarked in jest, "You are putting your life in his hands." And when the youth smiled, he felt constrained to order both executed, the one because he had pointed out a way of assassinating him, the other because he had approved the speech with a smile.

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[1] B. 118. 2. *c*; A. 235. *b* (378. 1); G. 353; H. 425. 4.

[2] *omnia posse.*

[3] *abundare.*

[4] *tondere.*

[5] *communis.*

[6] *contionari.*

[7] For the sequence, see B. 268. 2; A. 336. *B. n.* 2 (585. *a*); G. 518; H. 548.

[8] *amare.*

EXERCISE 52.

Having gained possession of Pompey's camp, Caesar begged the soldiers not[1] to busy themselves with plunder and thus[2] lose the opportunity of finishing the rest of the business. When they yielded this point,[3] he decided to surround with a wall the hill upon which the Pompeians had taken refuge. They, however, because of the lack of water, began to withdraw toward[4] Larissa. When Caesar noticed this, dividing his forces he commanded a part of the legions to remain in Pompey's camp, a part he sent back to his own camp, and taking four legions with him he advanced six miles and drew up his line. Thereupon the Pompeians came to a halt upon another hill, below which a stream was running.[5] Then encouraging his soldiers, Caesar gave orders that the hill be cut off from the river by means of a fortification, although the men were weary with the unbroken[6] labor of a whole day, and night was now approaching. This was done that the enemy might not be able to secure water[7] during the night. When the work was finished the Pompeians did not try to capture it, but sent ambassadors and began to sue for peace.

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[1] *a militibus contendere ne.*

[2] Omit.

[3] Lit. this request (*res*) being granted (*impetratus*).

[4] *versus.* For order, see B. 141. 2; A. 345. *a* (599. *d*); G. 413. R. 1; H. 676.

[5] *subluere.*

[6] *continens.*

[7] *aquari.*

EXERCISE 53.

After Vercingetorix learned of Caesar's arrival, uncertain at first whether to move or not,[1] he finally gave up the siege and set out to meet[2] Caesar. The latter had begun to assail a town of the Bituriges on his route, by name Noviodunum. When legates had come from this city to beg that he would pardon them and spare their lives, he ordered that arms be brought out, horses led forth, and hostages given. After a part of the hostages had been delivered, and centurions with a few soldiers had been sent into the city to look up[3] arms and horses, the cavalry of the enemy, which had outstripped[4] Vercingetorix's army, was seen in the distance. As soon as the townspeople caught sight of this and conceived a hope[5] of aid, they raised a shout and began to seize arms, close the gates, and man[6] the walls. When the centurions perceived[7] that some new plan was entertained[8] by the Gauls they drew their swords, occupied the gates, and recovered all their men in safety.

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[1] In a double direct question *annon* is the negative for the second member; in the indirect it is *necne*.

[2] *obviam.*

[3] *conquirere.*

[4] *antecedere.*

[5] Lit. came into hope.

[6] Lit. fill.

[7] *sentire.*

[8] *inire.*

EXERCISE 54.

Now after Romulus had reigned thirty-seven years, he was so highly esteemed[1] that when, after a sudden darkening[2] of the sun, he was not to be found,[3] it was believed that he had been transferred to[4] the number of the gods — an impression[5] which[6] would never have gained currency[7] had he not been a man of transcendent[8] abilities. In his case[9] this is the more to be wondered at, because others who are said to have been changed[10] from men to gods lived in ruder[11] ages, whereas the life[12] of Romulus happened at[13] a period in which Greece was already full of poets, and less confidence was reposed[14] in fables. But such was the force of his character[15] that his citizens believed Julius Proculus when he said that at night he had seen Romulus on the hill called Quirinalis, and that he had commanded him to entreat the people that a shrine should be erected[16] to him (Romulus) on that hill; for he was now a god, and his name was Quirinus — a thing which in many preceding[17] generations would not have been believed of any other mortal, and which the early Romans should not have[18] believed of him.

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[1] Lit. attained so great glory.

[2] Not abstract.

[3] *comparere.*

[4] *collocatus in.* [5] *opinio.*

[6] The antecedent, being an appositive, should be incorporated in the relative clause; B. 251. 4. *b*; A. 201. *d* (307. *e*); G. 616. 2; cf. H. 399. 6.

[7] *valere.* [10] *factus.* [13] *cadere in.*

[8] *eximius.* [11] *minus eruditus.* [14] *haberi.* [16] *fieri.*

[9] *in eo.* [12] *aetas.* [15] *virtus.* [17] *iam ante.*

[18] For the tense of the infinitive, see B. 270. 2; A. 288. *a* (486. *a*); G. 280. 2. *b*; H. 618. 2.

EXERCISE 55.

Therefore, seeing that the forces of the Parthians had been turned aside from Cappadocia and were not far from the borders of Cilicia, by forced marches I brought my army to Mt. Amanus. On my arrival at this place I learned that the enemy had withdrawn and that Bibulus was at Antioch. I therefore at once notified Deiotarus, who was on his way to meet[1] me with all his forces, that there seemed to be no need[2] for him to leave his kingdom, and that if there should chance[3] to be any new developments[1] I would inform him by letter.[4] And since I had left Rome with the intention[5] of benefiting[6] Cappadocia and Cilicia if circumstances should permit,[7] I proceeded then to execute a plan[8] which I had before decided was greatly[9] to the interest of both provinces, namely,[1] that of reducing[10] Mt. Amanus. And so the army was made ready for battle, my brother being in charge of some troops,[1] Gaius Pomptinus, my lieutenant, of others, and Marcus Anneius and Lucius Tullius of the rest.

---

[1] Omit.
[2] *non esse causa cur.*
[3] *forte.*
[4] Lit. would send a letter.
[5] *eo animo.*
[6] *subvenire.*
[7] *tempus ita ferre.*
[8] *id.*
[9] *vehementer.*
[10] Infinitive (*pacare*).

EXERCISE 56.

Not knowing whether reinforcements were on the way or not, Vercingetorix decided to send away all his horsemen before the Romans should complete the works[1] about Alesia, where he was being besieged by Caesar. When they were ready to depart, he gave orders that each man[2] should visit his own state and gather for the war all those who could bear arms. He rehearsed[3] his own services[4] to them and begged that they would consider[5] his safety and not give him up to the Romans to be tortured. If they were remiss,[6] he declared that eighty thousand[7] men would perish with him. Having given these commands, he sent away the horsemen at the second watch. When this was learned from refugees and captives, Caesar hastened to complete the siege-works. While this was being done, the Gauls called a council and decided not to send all who could bear arms, as Vercingetorix had advised, but a certain number to be levied[8] from each state.[9] These, collected into an army, set out eagerly and full of confidence for Alesia, and no one of them thought that the Romans would be able to stand against[10] even the sight of such a multitude.

---

[1] *munitio.*
[2] Omit.
[3] *proponere.*
[4] *meritum.*
[5] *rationem habere.*
[6] *indiligentior.*
[7] *Milia* is noun, *mille* usually adjective.
[8] *imperare.*
[9] Dative.
[10] *sustinere.*

EXERCISE 57.

King Juba after fleeing from the battle came into the neighborhood of[1] Zama, where he had his home and wives and children. But the townspeople, who had heard a rumor of Caesar's victory, would not admit[2] him. At first he treated[3] with them as a king,[4] and then when he realized that he was accomplishing nothing[5] he entreated them with prayers to admit him to his own household gods. But finding that they were firm[6] in purpose,[7] he begged them to give over to him his wives and children. Not even this was granted. Meantime the citizens of Zama[8] sent ambassadors to Caesar at Utica about this matter, urging him to send them aid before Juba could gather a force and besiege them. Caesar praised the messengers and bade them go on ahead[9] and announce his coming. On the next day, as he was leaving Utica, many leaders of the king's forces came and begged him to pardon them. Granting forgiveness to these suppliants, he came to Zama and relieved the inhabitants of the place[10] of fear and danger.

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[1] B. 182. 3; A. 258. b. *n.* 2 (428. *a*); G. 337. R. 4; H. 418. 4.
[2] *oppido prohibere.*
[3] *agere.*
[4] *pro imperio.*
[5] *parum.*
[6] *perstare.*
[7] *sententia.*
[8] *Zamenses.*
[9] *antecedere.*
[10] *oppidani.*

EXERCISE 58.

When Vercingetorix returned to his men he was accused of treachery [1] by the Gauls, who thought that he preferred to have command of Gaul by Caesar's concession rather than by their gift. But he declared that he was unwilling to accept any power from Caesar which he could gain by victory, — which latter [2] was now assured, [3] — and added, [4] "That you may see that I am saying this honestly, listen to the Roman soldiers." He thereupon brought forward slaves whom he had captured a few days before and tortured with hunger and imprisonment. These, already informed beforehand what to say when asked, declared that they were legionary soldiers; that, impelled by hunger and poverty, they had secretly gone forth from camp to see [2] if [5] they might find some grain or meat; [6] that all the army was distressed [7] by similar want, and no one's strength [8] was sufficient for the labor. "These," declared Vercingetorix, "are the benefits which you have from me whom you accuse of treachery, by whose efforts, [9] without shedding [2] your blood, you see this great and victorious Roman army almost destroyed [10] by starvation.

---

[1] *proditio.*
[2] Omit.
[3] *exploratus.*
[4] *inquit.*
[5] B. 300. 3; A. 334. *f* (576. *a*); G. 460; H. 649. II. 3.
[6] *pecus.*
[7] *premere.*
[8] See Exercise 43, note 8.
[9] *opera.*
[10] *consumptus.*

EXERCISE 59.

Meanwhile, many from the rout reached Utica. All these Cato called together and urged them to defend the city. When he saw that a part agreed, but that the rest desired to flee, he said nothing further[1] about the matter, but[2] distributed ships to them so that each[3] might go in the direction he wished. As for himself,[4] after carefully settling all business[5] and entrusting his children to Lucius Caesar, he retired, but secretly carried a sword into his room and with it stabbed himself. And[6] when they rushed[7] into his chamber, and the physicians and his friends began to bind up the wound, with his own hands he very roughly[8] tore it open again,[9] and thereby[6] killed himself. Although the Uticans hated him because of[10] his party,[11] nevertheless they buried him with honors[12] because he had been very different from the other leaders, and because he had adorned Utica with splendid works. When he was dead, Lucius Caesar convened the people and urged them to open the gates; for he said[6] he had great hope in the clemency of Gaius Caesar. And so, when the gates were opened, he set out from Utica and proceeded to meet[13] the victor.

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1 *agere amplius desistere.*
2 *-que.*
3 See Exercise 35, note 9.
4 *ipse* (nominative).
5 *res.*
6 Omit.
7 *concurrere* (impersonal).
8 *crudeliter.*
9 *divellere.*
10 *gratia.*
11 *partes.*
12 *sepultura ornatissima adficere.*
13 *obviam.*

EXERCISE 60.

The greater part of the enemy were caught and killed by our soldiers. And there was no one who cared for[1] plunder. Nay even they spared not women or children, or those broken by age. In fine,[2] of all the enemy who, at hearing the first shout, had rushed forth from the city, scarcely eight hundred succeeded in reaching[3] Vercingetorix. These he received secretly late[4] at night, fearing that some sedition would arise in camp if they were allowed to enter openly and dispirit[5] his soldiers by their pitiful appearance. On the next day he called them to a council and urged them to be of good courage[6] and not to be disturbed by the reverse, saying[7] that it was[8] not by valor that the Romans had won, but through their skill in siege operations,[9] a thing of which they themselves (the Gauls) knew little;[10] that they were mistaken if they expected every happening in the war to be favorable to themselves;[7] and that he had never approved[11] defending the town which they had lost, but that it was through the imprudence of the Bituriges and the excessive compliance[12] of the rest that the repulse had been sustained.

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[1] *studere.*
[2] *denique.*
[3] *pervenire ad.*
[4] *multus.*
[5] *debilitare.*
[6] *non se animo demittere.*
[7] Omit.
[8] This device in English accomplishes the same end as emphatic position in Latin.
[9] *oppugnatio.*
[10] *imperitus esse.*
[11] Use *placere.*
[12] *obsequentia.*

EXERCISE 61.

As the siege became daily [1] more serious and distressing, so much the more [2] frequently [3] did Cicero send messengers to Caesar. A part of these were caught by the enemy in the sight of our soldiers and put to death with torture. Within our camp, however, there was a Gallic slave who had fled [4] to Cicero at the first attack and had shown the greatest loyalty [5] to him. He was persuaded by the hope of liberty and large rewards to carry a letter to Caesar; and fastening it within a spear(-shaft) he reached Caesar in safety. For, being [6] a Gaul, he mixed with [7] the Gallic enemies without exciting [6] any suspicion. On the receipt [8] of this letter at about five o'clock, Caesar immediately sent a messenger to Marcus Crassus, whose winter quarters were distant twenty-five miles, and bade him lead forth his legion at midnight and come to him with all speed.[9] He sent a like order to the rest of his lieutenants, and in the meantime made every preparation [8] to [10] relieve [11] Cicero.

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[1] Distinguish between *cotidie* and *in dies*.
[2] *quanto . . . tanto*.
[3] See Exercise 36, note 7.
[4] *profugere*.
[5] *fidem praestare*.
[6] Omit.
[7] *versari inter*.
[8] Not abstract.
[9] *celeriter*.
[10] *ad*.
[11] *subvenire*.

EXERCISE 62.

Thinking that these quarrels concerned[1] the Roman people and himself, Caesar indicated his desire[2] that Ptolomaeus and his sister Cleopatra should disband the armies they had, and fight it out[3] before him by law rather than between themselves by arms. A eunuch by name Pothinus was in charge[4] of the kingdom on account of the youth[5] of Ptolomaeus. He at first began to complain among his friends and to make a show of indignation[6] that the king had been summoned to Caesar to plead his case; then, finding among the retainers[7] of the king certain assistants in his plan, he secretly concentrated an army at Alexandria,[8] and put in command of all the forces the same Achillas, of whom mention was made above. Inspiring[9] him with his own promises and those of the king, Pothinus made known by letter and messages what he wished done. And so it happened that while the discussion was going on[10] before Caesar about the kingdom, and he was trying[11] to settle the dispute of the rulers,[12] suddenly it was announced that the army of the king was approaching.

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[1] *pertinere ad.*
[2] Not abstract.
[3] *decertare.*
[4] *procuratio.*
[5] *aetas.*
[6] *indignari* with infinitive construction.
[7] *amicus.*
[8] Note the idea of motion in the verb.
[9] *incitare.*
[10] *agere de* (impersonal).
[11] *velle.*
[12] *rex.*

EXERCISE 63.

To the assembled Gauls Vercingetorix said that he would make good their reverses by greater successes;[1] for he would unite all the states and make the policy of the whole of[2] Gaul one, a union which not even the world could resist; and that he had already almost accomplished this. In the meantime he bade them in the interest of[3] the common safety to fortify the camp, in order that[4] they might the more easily resist sudden attacks of the enemy. This speech was not unacceptable to the Gauls, and especially[5] because their leader, after experiencing so great a reverse, had not lost courage nor hidden himself from[6] the sight of the multitude. And Vercingetorix did not strive less than he had promised to unite the remaining states, and he tried[7] to win over their leaders by gifts and promises. For this business he chose suitable men, each of whom could most easily deceive by crafty speech and feigned friendship.

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[1] *commodum.*
[2] *totus.*
[3] *causa.*
[4] Note the comparative in the purpose clause.
[5] *maxime.*
[6] *fugere.*
[7] Express by tense.

EXERCISE 64

In this rout Fabius Paelignus, a soldier of Curio's army, pressing hard[1] the line of the fugitives,[2] with a loud voice called by name Varus the leader of the enemy in such a way that it should appear that he was one of his soldiers and wished to give him some warning.[3] When Varus, called repeatedly, looked back and stopped, and asked who he was and[4] what he wished, Fabius aimed at[5] his unprotected shoulder with his sword and lacked little[6] of killing Varus. This danger, however, the latter avoided by raising his shield, and Fabius was surrounded by the nearest soldiers and cut down. Meanwhile the fleeing multitude of the enemy blocked the way and crowded the gates of the camp, and more perished there without a wound than in the battle or the rout; and they did not lack much[7] of being dislodged also from their camp. As a matter of fact, some without stopping[8] fled directly into the nearest town. But Curio withdrew his victorious[9] forces, because the nature of the country was unfavorable, and his soldiers lacked the appliances which are used[10] for storming camps.

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[1] *urgere.* [2] *fugiens.*

[3] Not abstract. *Monere* may take two accusatives if one is a neuter pronoun.

[4] In a series of hurried questions, Latin often uses *aut* as the connective.

[5] *adpetere.* [7] Impersonal.

[6] *paulum abesse.* [8] *eodem cursu.*

[9] *victor.* What is the feminine of this noun used as an adjective?

[10] The passive of the verb "to use" may be rendered by *usui esse* or *usurpari.*

EXERCISE 65.

Romulus called the city Rome after his own name, and to strengthen the commonwealth he employed a device novel[1] and somewhat unceremonious,[2] but that[3] of a man who sees far into the future.[4] For when a great multitude had come to Rome on account of the games which[5] are called the Consualia, he ordered that Sabine girls of good family should be seized by the young men, so that he might give them in marriage to his own citizens. And though on account of this the Sabines made war on the Romans, at the request of the women who had been seized he concluded a treaty[6] with Titus Tatius, king of the Sabines, on generous terms.[7] By this treaty he received[8] the Sabines into citizenship and shared his power with their king. However, he judged that his state would be best governed if he should add to kingly power the influence of all the best[9] citizens, and he therefore chose a body of leading men,[10] who were called "fathers" as a term of affection.[11] Relying upon and as it were supported by these, he carried on wars successfully[12] with his neighbors, and although he[13] brought none[14] of the plunder to his own home, he ceased not to enrich the state.

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[1] *novus.* [3] Omit. [4] *longe prospicere.*

[5] For the gender of the relative, see B. 250. 3; A. 199 (306); G. 614. R. 3 (*b*); H. 396. 2.

[6] *foedus icere.* [7] *liberaliter.* [8] *adsciscere.*

[9] B. 252. 5. *c*; A. 93. *c* (313. *b*); G. 318. 2; H. 515. 2.

[10] *principes.* [11] *per caritatem.* [12] *feliciter.*

[13] B. 249. 2; A. 195. *l* (298. *f*); G. 311. 2; H. 509. 1.

[14] *nihil.*

EXERCISE 66.

While this was taking place, Marcus Cato, who was in command of Utica, was sending daily to Scipio levies of freedmen, slaves, and Africans. In the meantime ambassadors came to Caesar from Thysdra, a city into which three thousand pecks[1] of grain had been brought by Italian traders and the farmers,[2] and made known to him how large their[3] supply of grain was, at the same time begging him to send a guard that they might the more easily protect it and their other supplies. Caesar thanked them and said that in a short time a guard would be sent,[4] and with a word of encouragement[5] bade them return to their own citizens. Meanwhile his lieutenant, Publius Sittius, entering the territory of Numidia with all his forces, stormed a stronghold on a lofty hill, into which Juba had gathered grain and other things with the idea of[6] making war. Thereupon, after waiting a few days for his other troops to come up, Caesar advanced toward Ruspina. When this was noticed by Scipio, he led forth his army and halted less than four hundred paces from his camp.

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[1] *modius.*
[2] *arator.*
[3] Use *apud.*
[4] What are the peculiarities of the future passive infinitive?
[5] *cohortari.*
[6] *causa.*

EXERCISE 67.

When Scipio had said this, Manilius remarked: "Is it reported truly that Numa was a pupil of Pythagoras himself or at any rate a Pythagorean? For we have often heard this from our elders, and know that it is commonly so believed; and yet we see that it is not definitely established[1] by the proof[2] of public records."[3] Then Scipio replied: "The whole thing[4] is false, Manilius, and not only fabricated,[5] but even clumsily and absurdly so;[6] for in a lie those details[4] are unbearable which we not only see have been fabricated, but which we perceive[7] could never have taken place. It is established that it was in the fourth year of the reign of Lucius Tarquinius Superbus[8] that Pythagoras came to Croton in Italy, whereas Numa had died about one hundred and forty years before." "Well, well,"[9] said Manilius, "how mistaken[10] we have been! And yet I am not sorry[11] that Numa was wise in and for himself,[12] and that his achievements were not due to[13] knowledge[14] imported[4] across the sea."

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[1] *satis constare.*
[2] *auctoritas.*
[3] *annales.*
[4] Omit.
[5] *fingere.*
[6] Repeat the verb.
[7] It is not necessary to translate both "perceive" and "see."
[8] Lit. Superbus reigning now the fourth year.
[9] *Di immortales.*
[10] Use *error.*
[11] *facile pati* with infinitive construction.
[12] *per se.*
[13] Lit. brought about by.
[14] *artes.*

EXERCISE 68.

After taking Saguntum, Hannibal dreamed that he was summoned by Jove into a council of the gods; and that when he came thither they all ordered him to make war on Italy. Setting out therefore from Spain, he seemed in his dream to advance with his army, using as a guide[1] a young man from the council of the gods. Though[2] he was warned by him not to look back he could not resist his curiosity,[3] but beheld in the rear a dreadful creature carrying along with itself a wreckage of trees and buildings. On inquiring of the god what[4] it meant,[5] he learned that it was the devastation of Italy. They also relate that when Hamilcar was besieging Syracuse he seemed to hear a voice proclaiming[6] that he would dine in Syracuse the next day; that on the following[7] day a serious[8] mutiny broke out in his camp between the Carthaginian and Sicilian soldiers; and that when the people of Syracuse perceived this they burst into the camp unexpectedly and carried off Hamilcar alive.

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[1] Use *viam ostendere*, making *iuvenis* the subject.
[2] Direct discourse.
[3] *spectandi studium.*
[4] *quidnam.*
[5] *esse.*
[6] Omit.
[7] Lit. that.
[8] *magnus.*

PART III

PART III.

EXERCISE 69.

Our ancestors believed [1] that no bond was stronger for securing a pledge [2] than [3] the taking of an oath. Marcus Pomponius, tribune of the people, brought accusation against [4] Lucius Manlius, the son of Aulus, because, as he said,[5] he had added a few days for the further [6] exercise of his power as dictator.[7] Manlius was also accused on the ground that [8] he had secluded his son from association with [6] men and ordered him to live in the country. When the young man heard this,[9] it is said [10] that he hurried to Rome and came at early dawn to the house of Pomponius. The latter,[11] thinking[12] that the son was bringing some evidence [13] against his father,

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[1] *velle.*

[2] *fidem astringere.*

[3] See Exercise 16, note 7.

[4] *diem dicere*, with dative.

[5] See Exercise 48, note 13.

[6] Omit.

[7] *dictaturam gerere.*

[8] *quod.*

[9] See Exercise 1, note 5.

[10] See Exercise 14, note 10.

[11] If a pronoun is used here, consult Exercise 4, note 4.

[12] See Exercise 5, note 4.

[13] Lit. something. On the difference between *aliquid* and *aliquod*, see Exercise 14, note 7 end.

arose from his couch, and sending spectators away,[14] ordered the youth to come to him. But as soon as he entered, he drew his sword and swore that he would kill Pomponius if he did not take oath[15] that he would let his father go.[16] Overcome by terror at this,[17] Pomponius took the oath and reported[18] the matter to the popular assembly,[19] explaining why it was necessary for him to drop the case.[20] Such power did the taking of an oath have[21] at this time.

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[14] *removere.*
[15] Lit. give to him.
[16] *missum facere.*
[17] Use *hic* with the noun.
[18] *deferre.*
[19] *populus.*
[20] *causa desistere.*
[21] *tantum valere.*

EXERCISE 70.

When Gaius Canius had betaken himself to Syracuse to lounge,[1] as he was wont to say, and not to work, he kept remarking that he wanted to buy some gardens to which he might invite his friends and where[2] he could take his ease.[3] When this became noised abroad,[4] a certain Pythius, a money-lender[5] of Syracuse, invited him to dinner in his gardens,[6] and arranged[7] that on that day many men should be fishing in a stream that flowed close by. When Canius saw the multitude of skiffs he said,[8] "Pray what does this mean,[9] Pythius?" And he replied, "Whatever fishes there are in Syracuse are here. The fishermen cannot get along without this villa." Canius, fired with cupidity, begged Pythius to sell. He, however, pretended to be unwilling, but at last consented and the business was transacted.[10] The next day Canius invited his friends, and came himself early. Seeing no boat, he asked the next-door neighbor[11] whether[12] there was any holiday[13] of the fishers, because, as he said, he did not see any. "None, so far as I know,"[14] the other replied; "but no one is in the habit of fishing here. And so I was wondering yesterday what had happened." Canius was furious, but what was he to do?

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[1] *otiari.*
[2] See Exercise 3, note 8.
[3] *se oblectare.*
[4] *percrebescere.*
[5] *argentariam facere.*
[6] Cf. Exercise 7, note 3.
[7] *operam dare.*
[8] See Exercise 6, note 2.
[9] *esse.*
[10] *res conficere.*
[11] *proximus vicinus.*
[12] In indirect questions, the force of *num* is neutral. And see Exercise 14, note 7.
[13] *feriae.*
[14] B. 283. 5; A. 320. *d* (535. *d*); G. 627. R. 1; H. 591. 3.

EXERCISE 71.

Those who were besieged at Alesia, not knowing what was taking place among the Haedui, called[1] an assembly and were deliberating about the outcome of their fortunes. Although many and varied sentiments were expressed before[2] them, it seems that on account of its unparalleled and cold-blooded[3] ferocity the speech of Critognatus should not be passed over in silence.[4] He, esteemed[5] a man of great influence among the Averni, said: "I shall say nothing with regard to the proposition of those who call disgraceful slavery by the name of surrender, and I do not[6] think that they should be considered[5] in the number[7] of citizens. Let me deal[8] with those who favor a sortie — a proposition which[9] I would approve if I saw that it involved[10] no loss[11] beyond that of our lives. But in making[12] our plan we ought to consider[13] all of Gaul. If we perish, with what confidence[14] will the remainder resist the Romans? I, therefore, advise that we do what our ancestors did in the war of the Teutons and Cimbrians; when[4] driven into their cities and distressed[15] by hunger they kept alive[16] on the bodies of those who seemed useless for war, and did not surrender to the enemy."

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[1] *cogere.*
[2] *apud.*
[3] *nefarius.*
[4] Omit.
[5] *habere.*
[6] See Exercise 2, note 11.
[7] *loco.*
[8] *mihi res esse.*
[9] See Exercise 4, note 6.
[10] *fieri.*
[11] *iactura.*
[12] Gerund or gerundive?
[13] Lit. let us consider.
[14] *fiducia.*
[15] *subactus.*
[16] *vitam tolerare.*

EXERCISE 72.

While this[1] was being done by Caesar, the Treviri were planning to attack Labienus and the one legion which was wintering in their territory. And they were now not further away than a journey[2] of two days when[3] they learned that two more legions had been sent by Caesar. And so they pitched their camp and decided to wait for the German contingent[4] to come up. Between Labienus and the enemy there was a river with rough banks and hard to ford.[5] Labienus feared[6] to cross and did not think that the enemy would do so[7] unless lured on by a stratagem.[8] So he declared openly before the soldiers that since it was said that the Germans were approaching he would not endanger[9] his own and the army's safety, but[10] that he would break camp on the next day early in the morning and withdraw. This was quickly reported to the enemy. Then calling together the military tribunes and centurions by night, Labienus disclosed what his plan was,[11] and gave orders that camp should be broken with greater uproar and confusion than is the custom of the Roman army.[12] By these means he made his departure resemble[13] a retreat, and induced the enemy to cross the river.

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[1] See Exercise 21, note 1.

[2] *via.*

[3] See Exercise 27, note 9.

[4] *auxilia.*

[5] Lit. of difficult crossing.

[6] Distinguish between fearing *to do a thing* and fearing *that something will be done.*

[7] Repeat the verb.

[8] *fraude capere.*

[9] *in discrimen vocare.*

[10] *et.*

[11] Lit. what he wished.

[12] *populi Romani consuetudo fert.*

[13] *similis.*

EXERCISE 73.

The story of Cleobis and Biton is well known. Since the ceremonial law required[1] that their mother, who was a priestess, should be drawn in a chariot quite a distance[2] from the city to a shrine, and the horses were late in arriving,[3] these youths laid aside their garments and bent[4] to the yoke. So the priestess was carried to the shrine, the chariot being drawn by the sons. And it is said that she begged the goddess to grant to them the greatest[5] gift[6] which could be bestowed on a man by a god. The young men after dining with their mother retired, and in the morning were found dead. It is related that Trophonius and Agamedes offered[7] a similar request;[8] for when they had built a temple at Delphi, they begged of Apollo that which was best for a man. Apollo indicated that he would give them this on the third day; and when it arrived[9] they were found dead. There is also current[10] a certain story about Silenus. Captured by Midas, it is recorded[11] that he gave to him this gift for his release; namely,[6] that[12] he taught the king that not to be born is by far the best thing for a man, while to die as soon as possible is nearest the best thing.

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[1] *ius esse.*
[2] *satis longe.*
[3] *morari.*
[4] *accedere.*
[5] Incorporate in the relative clause.
[6] Omit.
[7] *uti.*
[8] *precatio.*
[9] Lit. dawned.
[10] *afferri.*
[11] *scribi.*
[12] Infinitive construction.

EXERCISE 74.

It is said that Socrates spoke[1] somewhat as follows[2] before his judges; "If death is like that sleep which brings most calm repose, what a blessing[3] it is to die![4] But if,[5] as some think, it is a journey to the realms which those inhabit who have departed this life, that is much more blessed. For there are Orpheus, Musaeus, Homer, and[6] Hesiod, and I would be willing to die many times, if that were possible, on condition that[7] I might see them. With what delight, moreover, would I be filled[8] in meeting[9] Palamedes and Ajax and others who have been falsely condemned![10] I would also test the wisdom of Ulysses and Sisyphus, and would not on that account be condemned to death. Therefore I have no fear of death; for no evil can befall a good man either[11] living or dead, and his interests[12] are never neglected by the immortal gods. And I have no reason to be angry[13] with those by whom I have been accused or by whom I have been condemned, excepting that[14] they thought they were injuring me."

---

[1] The missing parts of *inquam* are supplied by other verbs of saying.

[2] *haec fere.*

[3] *lucrum.*

[4] Infinitive.

[5] See Exercise 36, note 10.

[6] See Exercise 5, note 3.

[7] *ut.*

[8] *affici.*

[9] *cum*-clause.

[10] *iudicio iniquo circumventus.*

[11] B. 347. 2; A. 209. *a.* 2 (327. 2); G. 445; H. 656. 2.

[12] *res.*

[13] Lit. I have not as to which (*quod*) I should be angry.

[14] *nisi quod.*

EXERCISE 75.

Caesar thought that he ought to leave everything and follow Pompey in whatsoever direction[1] he went, in order that he might not be able to gather other forces and renew the war. So he advanced with his army as rapidly as possible, ordering another legion to follow by easier[2] stages. Meanwhile there was an edict posted up at Amphipolis in Pompey's name, to the effect[3] that all the youths of that region should come together to take the oath of allegiance[4] to him. But whether Pompey had put this up with a view to[5] averting suspicion so that he might conceal as long as possible his plan of flight, or whether[3] he was planning to hold Macedonia with new levies if no one pursued[6] him, it was impossible to judge.[7] At any rate he rode at[8] anchor but one night, and then learning of Caesar's approach he withdrew, and a little later arrived at Mytilene. Detained there two days by the weather,[9] he sailed to Cilicia and thence to Cyprus. There he learned that the citadel of Antioch had been seized with the idea of[5] keeping him out, and that messengers had been sent to Pompeians who were said to have taken refuge in the nearest provinces, announcing[3] that they must[10] not approach that city. He was therefore obliged to give up his plan of visiting[11] Syria.

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[1] *partes.*
[2] *parvus.*
[3] Omit.
[4] *in . . . verba iurare.*
[5] *causa.*
[6] *premere.*
[7] *existimare.*
[8] *consistere ad.*
[9] *tempestas.*
[10] Simple subjunctive.
[11] *adire.*

EXERCISE 76.

"I remember that when I was but[1] a lad, at the time my father was in Macedonia during his consulship,[2] our army was excited[3] by a religious fear[4] because on a clear night the full and resplendent moon had gone into eclipse.[5] On that occasion my father did not hesitate to openly declare in camp that it[6] was no[7] miracle, but that the same thing had happened before at fixed intervals and would always happen[8] when the sun was so placed that it could not touch the moon with its light. And it is said that when sudden darkness had fallen[9] during an eclipse of the sun[10] and great fear had taken possession of the hearts of the Athenians, Pericles, a man of the greatest influence and eloquence, proclaimed that this necessarily happened at a fixed time when the moon stood directly in line with the sun.[11] And making this clear by argument[12] and proof, he relieved the people of their fear." When Africanus had said this, Tubero remarked: "One[13] would think that your father would scarce have dared to speak so[14] frankly among unlearned soldiers[6] or to teach them the laws[15] of nature."

---

[1] *admodum* (with an adjective).

[2] *consul.*

[3] A. 336. A. *n.* 1 (584. *a*, *n*); G. 281. 2. *n*; H. 618. 2.

[4] Hendiadys.

[5] *deficere.*

[6] Omit.

[7] Use *nullus.*

[8] Lit. be.

[9] Lit. shadows had suddenly fallen.

[10] Ablative absolute (*obscuratus*).

[11] Lit. when the moon had placed itself wholly (*totus*) beneath the sun.

[12] *disputare.*

[13] B. 280. 1; A. 311. *a* (447. 2); G. 257. 2; H. 552.

[14] See Exercise 8, note 8.

[15] *ratio.*

EXERCISE 77.

After[1] Caesar saw that the excited passions[2] of the soldiers could be in no way resisted, he gave the signal for battle, and directing his horse against the enemy rode toward[3] the chiefs. Meanwhile on the right wing[4] the slingers and bowmen showered[5] missiles upon the elephants of the enemy. And they, much terrified by the noise of the slings and the hurling of lead and stones, wheeled about and proceeded to trample upon their friends and to rush through the gates in[6] the fortification. Likewise the Moorish cavalry which was assisting the elephants fled. And so the Romans, easily avoiding[7] the beasts, took possession of the camp of the enemy, where a few who resisted fiercely were killed, while[8] the rest withdrew to the fortifications from which they had set out the day before. I think I should not omit to speak of[9] the valor of a veteran of the fifth legion. For when an elephant maddened by a wound made a rush upon an unarmed sutler,[10] this soldier ran forward. As the elephant saw him advancing with drawn weapon[11] he left[12] the sutler and circled the soldier with his trunk, and could not be induced to let him go until the trunk was almost cut off.

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[1] See Exercise 8, note 6. [2] *animi.* [3] *contra.*
[4] Model the phrase on *a tergo*, "in the rear."
[5] *frequentes* (nominative) *conicere.*
[6] See Exercise 9, note 1.
[7] *circumire.* [10] *lixa.*
[8] *autem.* [11] *telum infestum.*
[9] *praetermittere.* [12] Ablative absolute.

EXERCISE 78.

If he had not loved the fatherland, Gaius Duilius would not have conquered the enemy with a fleet, and the two Scipios would not have extinguished the incipient fire[1] of the second Punic war with their blood, and when it blazed forth again, Publius Africanus would not have driven it back[2] from the gates of this city into the very bulwarks[3] of the enemy. Then, too,[4] Marcus Cato, by whose example all we who care for such things are drawn toward industry and virtue, might have enjoyed[5] himself at his ease[6] at Tusculum, a very healthful town;[7] but though no necessity constrained him, that good man up to extreme old age preferred to be tossed about by the waves and storms of civil strife rather than to live most pleasantly in quiet and leisure. Countless other men who in their times were the salvation of this state I pass over, not because[8] their services[9] were small, but because they are not far removed[10] from the recollection of this generation,[11] and I fear that if I should attempt to name all, somebody would complain that some one of his friends had been left out.

---

[1] *incendium.*
[2] *compellere.*
[3] *moenia.*
[4] *vero.*
[5] For the tense of the infinitive, see Exercise 16, note 14.
[6] *in otio.*
[7] B. 169. 4; A. 184. *c* (282. *d*); G. 386. R. 1; H. 393. 7.
[8] B. 286. 1. *b*; A 321. 2. R. (540. 2. *n.* 3); G. 541. *n.* 2; H. 588. 2.
[9] *munus.*
[10] Omit.
[11] *aetas.*

EXERCISE 79.

After Caesar had come into the neighborhood of Hadrumetum, where there was a reserve of his enemies under the command[1] of Gaius Considius, after waiting a little before the gate for the rest of his troops to come up, he deployed[2] his army, whose numbers[3] at this time were three thousand foot-soldiers and one hundred and fifty horse, and fortified a camp before the town. Meanwhile the townspeople filled the walls with armed men, and many took their stand without the gate to defend themselves. Then Lucius Plancus begged of Caesar that he would grant him permission to treat[4] with Considius, to see[5] if[6] in any way he could be brought to a reasonable frame of mind.[7] And so when permission had been granted he wrote a letter and gave it to a captive to carry[8] to Considius within the city.[9] But as soon as the captive came thither and began to hold out the letter, Considius said, "Whence do you bring this[10]?" Then said the captive, "From the general Caesar." "Not at all," replied Considius, "at this time Scipio is the only general of the Roman people;" and he at once ordered the messenger slain in his presence.

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[1] Not abstract; *praeesse.*
[2] *exponere.*
[3] Singular.
[4] *agere.*
[5] Omit.
[6] See Exercise 58, note 5.
[7] *sanitas.*
[8] See Exercise 15, note 8.
[9] See Exercise 7, note 3.
[10] See Exercise 12, note 4.

EXERCISE 80.

What fear was inspired in all good citizens by these actions I need not relate. For you yourselves remember that when the speech of that vile [1] gladiator [2] which it was said he uttered during [3] a harangue at his house [4] was noised abroad, in which [5] he declared that a reliable champion of the wretched could not [6] be found except it were a man who was himself wretched; that the poor and oppressed ought not to trust the promises of the rich and fortunate; therefore, those who wished to make good their losses [7] should choose as their leader and standard-bearer a person who like himself was in dire straits [8] and by no means diffident, — you remember, I say,[9] that when this was heard, a decree of the senate was passed on my motion [10] that the election should not take place on the following day, so that we might consider the matter in the senate. And so on the day after, before a full house,[11] I bade Catiline clear himself if he could. But he replied boldly that the state had two bodies, one feeble and with a weak head, the other strong and without a head; and that he hoped to become the head of the latter himself.

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[1] *nefarius.*
[2] Catiline is referred to.
[3] *in.*
[4] *domesticus.* See again Exercise 9, note 1.
[5] *cum.*
[6] Unite the negative with the verb of saying.
[7] *erepta recuperare.*
[8] *valde calamitosus.*
[9] *igitur* (used in the resumptive sense).
[10] Not abstract; *referre.*
[11] Use *senatus frequens.*

EXERCISE 81.

When Octavius learned that Vatinius had gotten together a large fleet, he came secretly into the vicinity of the island Tauris. In this neighborhood [1] Vatinius was cruising about,[2] not because he desired to fight, but because he wished to watch Octavius at a distance. As he approached closer to Tauris and his ships were scattered because there was a heavy storm [3] and no suspicion of an enemy, he suddenly noticed a galley filled with warriors [4] headed [5] toward him. On seeing this he quickly ordered that the sails be lowered and the soldiers armed, and gave directions that the other ships should do likewise. And though he realized that he was equal to the enemy neither in size nor number of ships, nevertheless he chose to trust [6] to fortune rather than to flight. And so he was the first to make an attack with his own galley upon the ship of Octavius. Meanwhile his followers [7] did not hesitate with wonderful valor to leap across from their own ships to those of the enemy, and being far superior in bravery they easily won the day.

---

[1] *regio.*
[2] *navigare.*
[3] *tempestas turbulenta.*
[4] *propugnator.*
[5] *veniens.*
[6] *rem committere malle.*
[7] *Vatiniani.*

EXERCISE 82.

When our good friend[1] Atticus was with me lately at my villa at Cumae, word was brought to us that Marcus Varro had arrived from Rome the day before, and that, had he not been weary with his journey, he would at once have come to us. On hearing this we felt that we should brook no delay in[2] seeing as soon as possible a man bound to us by a community of studies[3] and long-standing[4] friendship. And so we at once started to go to him, but[5] when we were a short distance from his villa we saw him coming to meet[6] us. I at once asked him whether there was any news from Rome, but Atticus exclaimed: "I pray you,[6] drop those[7] topics[6] of which we cannot ask[8] or hear without distress, and inquire rather whether he has himself produced anything new. For the muse of Varro has been silent longer than its wont, and yet I do not think he has stopped writing,[6] but is concealing what he writes." "Not at all," replied Varro; "for I do not think it the mark[6] of a wise man to write what he would[9] conceal."

---

[1] *noster* is sufficient.
[2] *moram interponere quin.*
[3] Lit. by the same studies.
[4] *vetustas.*
[5] *-que.*
[6] Omit.
[7] See Exercise 12, note 4.
[8] *percontari.*
[9] *velle.*

EXERCISE 83.

And courage was not wanting among[1] the Pompeians. For they withstood bravely the onset of the legions, and when they had thrown their javelins betook themselves[2] to their swords. At the same time the cavalry, as had been ordered, dashed forward in a body[3] from Pompey's left wing. Our cavalry could not withstand[4] their onset, but began to be driven back[5] little by little from its position, while[6] the cavalry of Pompey for that very[7] reason pushed on more vigorously. When Caesar noticed this, he gave the signal to advance[7] to the fourth line, which he had formed of six cohorts. They quickly charged forward and made such a vigorous assault on the Pompeian cavalry that it not only withdrew, but in flight made for the highest hills. By the same attack the cohorts circled the wing of Pompey's army and assailed it in the rear. At the same moment Caesar ordered his third line, which up to this time had kept in its place,[8] to advance. And so the Pompeians, with new enemies[7] replacing the weary and with others attacking the rear, could not hold out,[9] but retreated[10] in a body.

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[1] Lit. to.
[2] *redire.*
[3] *universi.*
[4] Lit. did not bear.
[5] See Exercise 2, note 6.
[6] *-que*
[7] Omit.
[8] *se loco tenere.*
[9] *sustinere.*
[10] *terga vertere.*

EXERCISE 84.

On learning this Pompey gave up his plan of visiting[1] Syria, and with two thousand armed men came to Pelusium. It chanced[2] that King Ptolomaeus was there, being at that time at war with his sister Cleopatra, whom he had a few months before expelled from the kingdom through the agency of[3] his relatives and friends. To him Pompey sent messengers to beg that he might be received[4] at Alexandria and be sheltered by the king's power.[5] But after the business of the embassy was finished, those who had been sent by him began to talk more freely with the soldiers of the king, and to urge them to assist Pompey and not to look down on his present[6] fortune. When this fact became known, friends of the king under whose guardianship[7] he was because of his youth,[8] fearing that the royal army would desert to Pompey, gave a kind answer[9] to the messengers and ordered Pompey to come to the king; but they secretly made a plot and sent back with the ambassadors Achillas and Lucius Septimius, whom they had directed to murder Pompey. And he, greeted in a friendly way by them, boarded[10] a small ship with a few of his friends and was at once killed.

---

[1] *adire.*
[2] *casu.*
[3] *per.*
[4] *recipere.* There is an idea of motion in the word.
[5] *opes.*
[6] Omit.
[7] *tutela.*
[8] *aetas.*
[9] *respondere.*
[10] *conscendere.*

EXERCISE 85.

When Catiline made this reply the senators groaned, and yet did not pass a decree[1] severe enough in view of[2] his boldness. He therefore hurried forth[3] from the senate, a man[4] who ought by no means to have gone forth from there alive; especially in view of the fact that a few days before he had answered Cato's threat[5] of a lawsuit by saying[4] that if any fire were started to[6] imperil[4] his fortunes, he would put it out, not with water, but with dynamite.[7] Made anxious by these happenings, and knowing that many conspirators would be conducted into the Campus Martius by Catiline, I went down to the election with a strong guard of the bravest men and armed[4] with a broad and conspicuous breastplate, not because I thought it would protect me, but because I wanted all good citizens to realize the danger. And so, believing that Servius was not very energetic in his canvass[8] and seeing Catiline inspired with hope and longing, they all went over to Murena who, along with Silanus, was elected consul.

---

[1] *decernere.*
[2] *pro.*
[3] *erumpere.*
[4] Omit.
[5] *minitans.*
[6] *excitare ad.*
[7] *ruina.*
[8] *in petendo.*

EXERCISE 86.

Though Pharnaces was planning treachery, he never ceased sending messengers with reference to peace and friendship, thinking that in this way Domitius could more easily be lured into the ambuscade which he had made. But on the contrary, the hope of peace kept Domitius within his camp. And so Pharnaces recalled his men, fearing that the ambuscade could be no longer hidden. Finally Domitius approached nearer Nicopolis, and while our men were fortifying a camp, Pharnaces drew up a line of battle opposite; but by stationing a part of his forces in front of the fortification, Domitius was able[1] to complete the work. The following night Pharnaces intercepted letter-carriers who were bearing a message to Domitius about matters at Alexandria, and thus[2] learned that Caesar was in great danger and that he wished Domitius as soon as possible to send him assistance. Knowing this, Pharnaces considered it equivalent to a victory[3] if he could procrastinate,[4] thinking that Caesar would be crushed in a few days if Domitius did not assist him. And so he took possession of[5] the road by which our men must travel if they would join Caesar.

---

[1] *posse* is not required.
[2] Omit.
[3] *victoriae loco.*
[4] *tempus trahere.*
[5] *considere in.*

EXERCISE 87.

And I do not think that the knowledge of future events is even useful to us. For what would life have amounted to[1] for Priam if from youth he had known what outcome his old age would have?[2] Or do you think that Gnaeus Pompey would have taken delight in his three triumphs had he known that he would be murdered in Egypt, and that after his death these things would happen which we cannot[3] mention without tears? And in what distress of mind think you Gaius Caesar would have passed his life, if he had divined that, struck down by old friends in the midst of a senate which he had himself largely recruited,[4] he would lie so neglected[5] in the Curia Pompeia before the very statue of Pompey[6] that not only no one[5] of his friends, but not even[7] any of his servants, would approach the body? Surely, therefore, ignorance of future ills is better[8] than knowledge of them.[5]

---

[1] Lit. what would it have been?

[2] See Exercise 39, note 4.

[3] B. 314. 3; A. 336. *b* (583); H. 643. 3.

[4] *cooptare.*

[5] Omit.

[6] Lit. of Pompey himself.

[7] *Non modo non* or *non modo?* See B. 343. 2. *a*; A. 149. *e* (217. *e*); G. 482. R. 1; H. 656. 3.

[8] *utilis.*

EXERCISE 88.

After Caesar had come from Egypt into Syria and learned from those who had come to him from Rome that many matters were mismanaged there, and that no business of state[1] was being properly administered,[2] he saw that all these things demanded his presence. Yet he thought that the provinces must be freed from internal dissensions before he could[3] return to Rome. These[4] he hoped to settle expeditiously in Syria, Cilicia, and Asia, but realized that in Pontus a greater task[5] awaited[6] him. For he kept hearing that Pharnaces had not withdrawn from that province, and he did not think that he would withdraw, since he had been greatly puffed up by the victory[7] which he had won over[8] Domitius Calvinus. But matters turned out better than he had expected, and after spending[9] a few days there, he put his friend and relative Sextus Caesar in command of the province, and set out himself into Cilicia. All the leaders of that province he convened at Tarsus,[10] a city which is almost the best known and strongest of all Cilicia.

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[1] *pars rei publicae.*
[2] *satis commode gerere.*
[3] *Posse* is not needed.
[4] *I.e.* the dissensions.
[5] *onus.*
[6] *impendere.*
[7] *proelium secundum.*
[8] *facere contra.*
[9] *commorari.*
[10] Note the idea of motion in the verb (*cogere*).

EXERCISE 89.

The Stoics argue somewhat as follows:[1] If gods exist, and yet do not beforehand make known to men what the future has in store,[2] either they do not love men, or they do not themselves know what is going to happen, or they think it does not concern men to know the future,[2] or they do not consider it consistent with their majesty[3] to warn men beforehand.[4] But they do love us, for they are beneficent and friendly to the human race; they are not ignorant of[5] the things which they have themselves ordained; it is to our interest to know the things which are to come to pass, for we will be more careful if we know; and they do not think it beneath[6] their dignity to foretell the future,[7] for nothing is more noble than beneficence.[8] Therefore there is something in divination.[9] This argument is used by Chrysippus and Diogenes, and this they teach their pupils. Shall we therefore hesitate to believe what the greatest philosophers think is true?

---

[1] *ita fere.*

[2] Lit. what is going to be. Throughout this exercise distinguish carefully between relative clause and indirect question.

[3] B. 198. 3; A. 214. *d* (343. *c*); G. 422. *n.* 5; H. 439.

[4] *praesignificare.*

[5] *ignorare.*

[6] *alienus.*

[7] Lit. these (things).

[8] See again Exercise 16, note 7.

[9] Lit. divination is something.

EXERCISE 90.

In my dream Scipio again spoke: "But that[1] you may be more eager to uphold the state, be thus assured;[2] that for all who have saved, aided, or increased the fatherland, there is a fixed place assigned in the heavens where in bliss[3] they enjoy eternal life. For[4] nothing is more pleasing[5] to the god who rules the universe than the associations of men which[6] are called states, and the persons who guide and preserve them, coming[7] originally[8] from here, return to this place." Hereupon, though I could scarcely believe him, I asked whether[9] my father Paulus was alive, and the others whom we thought dead. "Of course," he replied, "those are alive who have escaped from the bonds of the body, as it were, from prison; whereas[10] your life, so called,[11] is really[8] death. Look, will you,[12] toward your father Paulus coming." And when I beheld him, I burst into tears;[13] but embracing and kissing me, he forbade my weeping.[14] As soon as I had checked my tears I said, "O best of fathers, since this[15] is life, pray why do I delay upon the earth? Why do I not rather hasten to come hither to you?"

---

[1] Note the comparative in the purpose clause.
[2] *sic habere.*
[3] See Exercise 15, note 5.
[4] Direct discourse.
[5] *acceptus.*
[6] See Exercise 11, note 2.
[7] *proficisci.*
[8] Omit.
[9] See Exercise 70, note 12.
[10] *vero.*
[11] *qui dicitur.*
[12] *quin.*
[13] *vim lacrimarum profundere.*
[14] *prohibere* with infinitive construction.
[15] B. 246. 5; A. 195. *d* (296. *a*); G. 211. R. 5; H. 396. 2.

EXERCISE 91.

What! In the second Punic war, did not the consul Flaminius disregard the signs of coming events with great loss to the state? For[1] when after reviewing[2] his army, he had moved his camp to the neighborhood of Arretium in Etruria, both he and his horse without any[1] cause fell down before the statue of Jupiter Stator, and yet he was not deterred from following the enemy into the ambuscade that was laid near Lake Trasimenus. And again,[3] when he was consulting the auspices,[4] the keeper of the sacred chickens announced a postponement of[5] the day of battle. Thereupon Flaminius asked him what he advised doing[6] if the chickens should not eat even at the later date.[7] And when he answered that they must in that case[1] refrain from action, Flaminius cried, "Great[8] indeed are the auspices, if business can be transacted[9] when the birds are hungry, but none[10] when they are full." And so he gave orders that the standard be pulled up and that they[1] follow him. And on this occasion, though the standard-bearer could not move the standard from its position until he was aided by several soldiers, still Flaminius did not doubt that he ought to fight at once.

---

[1] Omit.
[2] *lustrare.*
[3] *idem.*
[4] *auspicari.*
[5] *differre.*
[6] See Exercise 15, note 8.
[7] *postea.*
[8] *praeclarus.*
[9] *res gerere.*
[10] Lit. nothing. Repeat *gerere.*

EXERCISE 92.

Between the battle lines space enough was left for the advance[1] of both armies. But Pompey had previously given orders to his men that they should wait for[2] the onset of Caesar and not stir from their position, because he thought that in this way the soldiers of Caesar would be out of breath with the prolonged[3] charge and overcome with weariness. It seems to me that Pompey did this unadvisedly;[4] for there is a certain enthusiasm[5] latent[6] in all men, which is roused by action.[7] This our generals ought not to repress, but to encourage; and it was not without good reason[8] that in the olden time the rule was adopted by our ancestors that in battle the trumpets should sound[9] on all sides and that all should raise a shout: for by these means they rightly thought that the enemy were terrified and their own men encouraged.[10] Now[11] when Caesar's soldiers ran forward and noticed that the Pompeians were not advancing,[12] made wary[13] by previous battles they checked their advance of their own accord, and stopped at about the middle of the field, that they might not come to close quarters[14] when their strength was exhausted.

---

[1] *concursus.*
[2] *excipere.*
[3] *duplicatus.*
[4] *nulla ratione.*
[5] *animi incitatio.*
[6] *innatus.*
[7] *agere.*
[8] *frustra.*
[9] *concinere.*
[10] *incitare.*
[11] *sed.*
[12] *concurrere.*
[13] *exercitatus.*
[14] *appropinquare.*

EXERCISE 93.

When at the time of the Latin war important[1] votive games were taking place, the state was suddenly called to arms. And so after the war was finished the games were repeated. But before they took place, and when the people had already taken their seats, a slave wearing the fork and beaten with rods was led around the course.[2] Immediately thereafter as a Roman farmer slept a god seemed to appear, who said that the games had displeased him and that he (the farmer) should carry[3] this message to the magistrates at Rome. When he did not venture to do so, he saw again in his sleep the same god, who now warned him not to make trial of his power. While he yet delayed, his son died and he had a second warning in his dreams. Then utterly broken[4] in body and mind he communicated the matter to his friends, and on their advice[5] was carried to the senate-house in a litter. And tradition has it[6] that when he had related the vision to the senate he returned home fully restored[7] and on his own feet, and the senate voted that the games be a second time repeated.

---

[1] *maximus.*
[2] *per circum.*
[3] Lit. let him carry.
[4] *debilis.*
[5] *de sententia.*
[6] *memoriae traditum est.*
[7] *salvus.*

EXERCISE 94.

Caesar's forces were by no means large enough[1] to rely upon[2] if he must fight outside the town, and he therefore could only maintain his position[3] and learn the plans of Achillas. Nevertheless he ordered all the soldiers to be under[4] arms, and urged king Ptolomaeus, who was with him, to send as ambassadors to Achillas two of his retainers whom he regarded[5] as[6] of greatest influence, to persuade him to desist from his undertaking. When these came into his sight, before he heard them or learned why they had been sent, Achillas ordered that they be seized and executed. One of the ambassadors received a wound and was carried off for[7] dead by his followers,[8] the other was killed. Thereupon, because Achillas was a subject[9] of Ptolomaeus, Caesar praised the king highly before the Roman soldiers, so that none might suspect that the war had been undertaken at his (the king's) instigation. Achillas meanwhile, relying on his forces, which were not to be despised either[10] in numbers or experience,[11] occupied Alexandria, excepting that part of the city which Caesar and his soldiers were holding.

---

[1] *tantus.*
[2] *confidere.*
[3] *loco se tenere.*
[4] *in.*
[5] *habere.*
[6] Omit.
[7] *pro.*
[8] *sui.*
[9] *minister.*
[10] See Exercise 74, note 11.
[11] *peritia.*

EXERCISE 95.

In my dreams Africanus appeared to me in that form which was better known to me from his statue than from the man[1] himself. And when I recognized him I shuddered, but he said: "Give attention,[2] and store up[3] in your memory what I shall say. Do you see yonder city" (from a lofty place he was pointing out Carthage) "which, compelled by me to obey the Roman people, is renewing the war, and which you are now come to besiege? In two years you will overthrow this city,[1] and through your own efforts[4] you will gain the title which you now hold as a legacy[5] from me. Moreover, when you have destroyed Carthage and celebrated a triumph and gone as a commissioner[6] to Egypt, Syria, Asia, and Greece, you will be chosen consul a second time in your absence and will reduce Numantia. But when you are carried to the Capitol in the triumphal[1] chariot, you will find[7] the state disturbed by the designs[8] of my grandson. Then, Africanus, you must[9] display to the fatherland the light of your soul and intellect."

---

[1] Omit.
[2] *adesse animo.*
[3] *tradere.*
[4] Lit. through yourself.
[5] *hereditarius.*
[6] *legatus.*
[7] *offendere.*
[8] *consilium.*
[9] Use *oportere.*

EXERCISE 96.

Elated by this victory, Ambiorix arrived the next day among [1] the Nervii and urged them not to lose the chance of freeing themselves for all time and of punishing the Romans for the wrongs which they had suffered, saying [2] that two Roman lieutenants were dead and that a large part of the army was destroyed.[3] By these words he easily persuaded the Nervii, and they at once sent messengers to the states which were under their control and gathered as large bands as possible. Then without warning they rushed upon Cicero's winter quarters, where a few soldiers who had scattered into the forest to secure wood [4] were cut off by the unexpected attack of the cavalry. Immediately letters were sent by Cicero to Caesar, large rewards being promised the bearers [2] if they should carry them through to their destination.[2] But they were all cut off, as the roads were guarded. Meanwhile the enemy kept assailing the camp, and though Cicero himself was in very poor [5] health, he left not even night-time for repose until he was compelled by the voices of the soldiers to spare himself.

---

[1] *in.*
[2] Omit.
[3] A passive of *perdere* is afforded by *perire* or *interire.*
[4] Use *lignatio* (with *causa*).
[5] *tenuis.*

EXERCISE 97.

Meanwhile the horsemen of Scipio who had fled from the battle at Thapsus came to the town of Parada on their way to Utica. When they were not received there because the rumor of Caesar's victory had preceded them, seizing the town by force they piled up logs in the midst of the market-place and applied the torch, throwing into the fire living and bound the inhabitants of the city. Then at once they proceeded to Utica. At an earlier time, thinking that there was little support for his own party in the citizens of Utica, Marcus Cato had driven from the town the non-combatants[1] and compelled them to live without the gate in a camp girt by a shallow[2] ditch. This camp the horsemen began to attack because they knew that the citizens had favored Caesar's party; but the Uticans,[3] with courage strengthened by[4] Caesar's victory, drove them back with sticks and stones. So the horsemen, unable to take the camp, betook themselves into the city, where they broke into houses and plundered them. When Cato could in no way persuade them to defend the town with him, and found what they wanted, to check their violence he gave to each a hundred sesterces.

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[1] *plebs inermis.*
[2] *parvula.*
[3] *Uticenses.*
[4] *animus additus ex.*

EXERCISE 98.

To this[1] Tubero replied: "I do not know why the current tradition is[2] to the effect[3] that Socrates rejected all discussion of physical phenomena[4] and was wont to inquire only about the life and character of men. For what more satisfactory[5] authority could[6] we have than Plato? And in his books in many places Socrates speaks in such a way that, although he is discussing character or virtues, he nevertheless brings in[7] numbers and geometry after the manner of Pythagoras." Then said Scipio: "This[8] is true,[3] as you say. But I fancy that you have heard that after Socrates' death Plato went first to Egypt to study, and afterwards came to Italy and Sicily that he might gain a thorough[9] knowledge of the discoveries of Pythagoras; that he was with Archytas of Tarentum, and inasmuch as at that time the name of Pythagoras was honored[10] in that locality,[11] that he gave himself over to the Pythagoreans and their[12] theories. And so, since he had loved Socrates most dearly[13] and wanted to ascribe all knowledge[3] to him, perhaps he joined to Socrates' keenness something of Pythagorean obscurity."

---

[1] *dein.*
[2] *memoriae proditum esse.*
[3] Omit.
[4] *natura.*
[5] *locuples.*
[6] See Exercise 13, note 6.
[7] *coniungere.*
[8] See Exercise 12, note 4.
[9] *per-.*
[10] *vigere.*
[11] *loca.*
[12] Lit. those.
[13] *unice.*

EXERCISE 99.

Stirred by this speech the soldiers one and all[1] urged Curio to be of good courage and not to hesitate to risk a battle and make trial of their loyalty and valor. And so on the next day he again led them out and drew them up in battle array where they had taken their stand on previous days. And Varus did not hesitate to bring out his forces opposite, that he might miss no opportunity to fight. Between the two lines there was a valley, not so very[2] large, but obstructed and almost impassable. However, Curio sent his cavalry and two cohorts against the enemy, and their cavalry, unable to sustain[3] the attack, fled in confusion. Then Rebilus, a lieutenant of Caesar's whom Curio had brought with him from Sicily, cried,[4] "You see the enemy terrified, Curio; why do you hesitate to reap[5] the benefit of the occasion?" The latter, speaking a single word[6] that the soldiers should keep in mind what they had promised him the day before, ordered them[6] to follow him, and charged forward in advance[7] of all.

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[1] *universi.*
[2] *ita.*
[3] Lit. did not bear.
[4] See again Exercise 6, note 2.
[5] *uti.*
[6] Omit.
[7] *praecurrere ante.*

EXERCISE 100.

At the time when Autronius and Catiline wished to commit murder in the Campus Martius at the consular elections held by me, no one saw Sulla with them. And why[1] should I speak of that night when the conspirators came together at Catiline's call[2] to the house of Marcus Laeca in the scythe-makers' quarter,[3] a night which of all the time[4] of the conspiracy was the most dangerous?[5] For then the day of departure was set for Catiline, and the plan of murder and burning was adopted, and Cornelius demanded for himself the important business[6] of murdering me in my bed when he had come at early dawn to greet the consul. At this time, when the fires of the conspiracy were burning most fiercely,[7] when Catiline was ready[8] to leave for his army, when Cassius was put in charge of the burning and Cethegus of the murder, where was Sulla? At Rome? Nay, he was far away from there.[9] Was he in that quarter[10] to which Catiline was going? Not at all. He was at Naples, a part[11] of Italy which was most free from suspicion.

---

[1] *nam quid.*
[2] *denuntiatio.*
[3] *inter falcarios.*
[4] Plural.
[5] *acer.*
[6] *officiosa provincia.*
[7] Lit. the conspiracy was burning (*ardere*) most fiercely.
[8] Express "ready" by the tense.
[9] Omit.
[10] *regiones.*
[11] See Exercise 78, note 7.

EXERCISE 101.

Pompey, who had his camp on an eminence, would always draw up his line at the lowest spurs[1] of the mountain, hoping that[2] Caesar would commit[3] himself to unfavorable ground. He, however, perceived that Pompey could not be lured out to battle, and judged it to be his most expedient plan of campaign[4] to break camp and be ever on the march, because he thought that by moving his camp and visiting many places he would find[5] provisions better,[6] and at the same time would wear out the army of Pompey, which was unused to hard service.[7] When this had been decided upon, and he had already given the signal for departure, it was noticed that Pompey's battle line had advanced further from the fortifications than its daily wont, so that it seemed possible to fight on fairly favorable[8] ground. Then Caesar, whose marching line was now at the gates, cried: "We must put off our journey for the present and think of battle. Let us all be ready[9] for the struggle; for we shall not easily find another opportunity."

---

[1] *radix.*
[2] *expectare si.*
[3] *subicere.*
[4] *ratio belli.*
[5] *uti.*
[6] *commodior.*
[7] *labor.*
[8] *non iniquus.*
[9] *animo paratus.*

EXERCISE 102.

When all urged him to set forth his views[1] on the establishment of states, Scipio thus began to speak:[2] "On this topic[3] Cato the Elder used often to discourse, whom, as you know, I loved devotedly[4] and to whom I gave myself wholly[5] from boyhood. When asked his opinion[6] he would say that our state surpassed others for the reason that in them there had usually been individuals who established each[7] his own commonwealth with laws and statutes, as, for instance,[8] Lycurgus that[9] of the Lacedaemonians; but that our state had been grounded by the genius not of one man, but of many. For he said that there had never been a mind great enough to[10] foresee all contingencies,[9] and so there was need of time[11] and experience in establishing a state. Accordingly, just as was his wont, so my discourse[12] shall now begin with[13] the "origin" of a commonwealth; for I am pleased[14] to use Cato's own[9] word. Furthermore I shall accomplish what is planned more easily if I describe[15] our own state than if I devise one, as Socrates does[9] in[16] Plato."

---

[1] Lit. what he thought (*sentire*).
[2] See Exercise 74, note 1.
[3] *res.*
[4] *unice.*
[5] See Exercise 15, note 5.
[6] *rogatus.*
[7] See Exercise 35, note 9, and B. 169. 5; A. 205. *c.* 2 (317. *e*); G. 211. R. 1 (*a*) (last example); H. 389. 3.
[8] *ut.*
[9] Omit.
[10] *tantus . . . qui.*
[11] *vetustas.*
[12] *oratio.*
[13] *repetere.*
[14] *libenter.*
[15] *ostendere.*
[16] In quoting an author as a whole, *apud* is used.

VOCABULARY

VOCABULARY.

English words in parentheses, unless in heavy-face, are added to limit the range of application of the words defined.

The principal parts of irregular verbs may be found in the verb-list immediately following the vocabulary.

The gender and genitive of nouns is given when there might be doubt about either. Active verbs of the second conjugation are indicated by marking the long vowel of the penult.

abl., ablative.
acc., accusative.
act., active.
adj., adjective.
adv., adverb.
C., common (gender).
conj., conjunction.
dat., dative.
demon., demonstrative.
F., feminine.
gen., genitive.
inter., interrogative.
M., masculine.
N., neuter (gender).
n., noun.
neut., neuter.
part., participle.
pass., passive.
prep., preposition.
pro., pronoun.
rel., relative.
v., verb.

A.

a, *usually untranslated; rarely* is; *in negative clauses*, ullus.
ability, virtus, -utis, F.
able (be), posse, quire.
about, *adv.*, fere; *with numerals*, circiter.
about, *prep.*, *of place*, circa *with acc.*; (=*concerning*), de *with abl.*
above, supra.
absence, absentia.
absurdly, absurde.
Academy, Academia.
accept, accipere.
accomplish, efficere, consequi, facere, proficere.
accordingly, ergo, quam ob rem.
accuse, insimulare, accusare.
accused (the), reus.
achievements, res gestae.
Achillas, Achillas, -ae, M.
acquaintance (*concrete*), familiaris.
across, trans *with acc.*
  across the sea, transmarinus.
act, facere.
action, res; (*abstract*), *gerund of* agere.
add, addere; adiungere (ad *and acc.*).
administer, administrare.
admit, admittere.
adopt (*a plan*), capere.
adorn, ornare.
advance, *n.*, cursus, -us, M.
advance, *v. neut.*, progredi, procurrere, iter facere, ire, venire.
  advance on, accedere ad *and acc.*
advance, *v. act.*, *of the standards*, inferre.

advice, consilium.
advise, censēre.
Aesculapius, Aesculapius.
affirm further, addere.
Africa, Africa.
Africans, Afri.
Africanus, Africanus.
after, *conj.*, postquam, cum, ubi; *often an ablative absolute may be used.*
after, *prep.*, post *with acc.*; (=*from*), e, ex *with abl.*
afterward, post, postea.
again, iterum, rursus, postea.
against, contra, in, ad *with acc.*
Agamedes, Agamedes, -ae, M.
Agamemnon, Agamemnon, -onis, M.
age, *of an individual*, aetas; *of time in general*, saeculum.
agree, assentiri, consentire.
aid, *n.*, auxilium, subsidium.
aid, *v.*, adiuvare, iuvare.
aim at, petere.
Ajax, Aiax, -acis, M.
alarm, commovēre.
Alba Longa, Alba Longa.
Alban, Albanus.
Alesia, Alesia.
Alexander, Alexander, -dri, M.
Alexandria, Alexandrea.
Alexandrians, Alexandrini.
alive, vivus.
  alive (be), vivere.
all, omnis, totus, universi.
  all of, omnis, totus.
allow, pati.
  allow to pass, dimittere, intermittere.
allowed (be), licēre.
ally, socius.
almost, paene, prope, fere.
aloft, sublime.
alone, unus.
along with, (una) cum *with abl.*
already, iam.
also, quoque, etiam.
although, cum, etsi, quamquam, tametsi.
always, semper.
Amanus, Amanus.
ambassador, legatus.
Ambiorix, Ambiorix, -igis, M.
ambition, ambitio.
ambuscade, insidiae.
ambush, insidiae.
among, apud *with acc.*; in *with abl.*; *when there is a partitive idea*, e, ex *with abl.*
Amphipolis, Amphipolis, -is, F.
Amulius, Amulius.
ancestors, maiores, -um, M.
anchor, ancora.
ancient, vetus, -eris.
and, et, atque (ac), -que.
  and never, nec unquam.
  and no, neque, nec ullus.
  and not, neque; *continuing* ut *or* ne, neve (neu).
  and not to, neve (neu).
  and nowhere, necubi.
  and so, itaque, igitur, eoque.
  and that not, neve (neu).
  and yet, ac tamen; *in rejoinder*, at.
  and yet not, neque (vero).
Androsthenes, Androsthenes, -is, M.
angry (be), suscensēre.
Annaeus, Annaeus.
announce, nuntiare, docēre, dicere, commemorare; (*beforehand*), praenuntiare.
announcement, nuntius.
annoyance, molestia.

another, alius ; (*a second one*), alter.
answer, respondēre.
Antioch, Antiochia.
Antiochus, Antiochus.
any, aliqui(s) ; *in negative clauses*, quisquam *and* ullus ; *after* si(n), ne *and* num, qui(s) ; (= *any whatsoever*), omnis ; *rarely untranslated.*
any other, alius.
anyone, *after* si(n), quis.
anything, aliquid ; *after* si *and* ne, quid ; *in negative clauses*, quid(c)quam.
Apamea, Apamea.
Apollo, Apollo, -inis, M.
appear, videri, se ostendere, apparēre, adesse.
appearance, aspectus, -us, M., forma.
appetizing, iucundus.
appliance, res.
apply the torch, ignem subdere.
approach, *n.*, adventus, -us, M.
approach, *v.*, accedere (ad *and acc.*), appropinquare (*and dat.*), adire (ad *and acc.*).
approaching (be), subesse.
approve, probare, approbare, comprobare.
Archytas, Archytas, -ae, M.
argue, disputare.
argument, disputatio, *the gerund of* disputare, ratio.
arise, surgere, oriri.
arm, armare.
armed (man), armatus.
Armenia, Armenia.
arms, arma.
army, exercitus, -us, M.
around the course, per circum.
arrange, disponere ; (*to do a thing*), operam dare.
arrange for, parare.
Arretium, Arretium.
arrival, adventus, -us, M.
arrive, pervenire, venire.
arrow, sagitta.
art, ars, artis, F.
as, *conj.*, cum ; *sometimes a participle may be used.*
as, *prep.*, pro *with abl.*
as, *adv.*, ut ; *sometimes omitted.*
as a legacy, hereditarius.
as a matter of fact, re vera, sane.
as . . . as, tam . . . quam.
as for instance, ut.
as it were, quasi.
as more . . . so much the more, quanto . . . tanto *with comparatives.*
as possible, quam *with the superlative* (*and a form of* posse).
as . . . so, ut . . . sic.
as soon as, simulatque, simul, ut primum, postquam, cum.
as soon as possible, quam primum.
as though, quasi, sic . . . quasi.
ascend, ascendere, escendere.
ascribe, tribuere.
Ascurum, Ascurum.
ashes, cinis, -eris, M.
Asia, Asia.
ask, *for information*, rogare, quaerere, interrogare ; *as a favor*, optare, precari, petere ; *for a thing*, requirere.
ask for, appetere.
ask of (= *about*), percontari.

assail, adoriri, aggredi; *of a town*, oppugnare.
assassinate, interimere.
assault, impetus, -us, M.; *on a town*, oppugnatio.
assemble, convocare.
assembly, concilium.
assigned, definitus.
assist, adiuvare, praesidio esse, subvenire.
assistance, subsidium, auxilium.
assistant, adiutor.
association, coetus, -us, M.
assume responsibility, onus sustinēre.
assure, portendere.
assured (be), *of things, pass. of* explorare.
at, in *with abl.*, apud *with acc.*; *when motion is implied*, ad *and* in *with acc.*
at about, *of time*, ad *with acc.*
at a distance, procul.
at Alexandria, Alexandrinus.
at any rate, certe.
at Cumae, Cumanus.
at early dawn, prima luce.
at first, primum.
at hand (be), adesse.
at last, postremo.
at liberty (be), licēre *with dat.*
at midnight, media nocte.
at night, noctu.
at once, confestim, statim, protinus, simul.
at that time, tum.
at the same time, simul.
at the time, *of the past*, tum.
at the time (when), cum.
at this place, *with idea of motion in the context*, quo.
at this time (*general*), in praesentia; *of the past only*, tum.
at war (be), bellum gerere.
Athenian, Atheniensis.
Athens, Athenae.
attach, alligare.
attack, *n.*, impetus, -us, M., adventus, -us, M.
attack, *v.*, adoriri; *of a town*, oppugnare.
attain, assequi, consequi.
attained, partus.
attempt, conari, temptare.
Atticus, Atticus.
Attius, Attius.
August (of), Sextilis.
Aulus, Aulus.
auspices, auspicia.
authority (*concrete*), auctor.
Autronius, Autronius.
autumn, autumnus.
Averni, Averni.
avert, avertere.
avoid, vitare, circumire.
await, expectare.
away (be), abesse.

B.

back and forth, ultro citroque.
baggage, impedimenta.
Bagrada, Begrada.
Balbus, Balbus.
Balearic, Baliaris.
band, manus, -us, F.
bank, ripa.
barbarian, barbarus.
barber, tonsor.
barracks, casae.

battle, pugna, proelium.
battle array (line), acies, -ei, F.
battle turn out disastrously, male pugnare (*impersonal*).
be, esse, fieri; *by chance*, accidere; (*present*), adesse.
be . . . from, abesse.
bear, ferre.
beard, barba.
beardless, imberbis.
beast, belua, bestia.
beat, caedere.
beautiful, pulcher.
because, (ideo) quod, quia, cum; *in negative clauses*, quo.
because of, gratia; propter *with acc.*
become, esse, fieri.
become alarmed, *pass. of* commovēre.
become fixed, inveterascere.
become known, *pass. of* cognoscere.
bed, lectulus.
befall, evenire.
before, *conj.*, priusquam, antequam.
before, *prep. of space*, apud *with acc.*; *of time and space*, ante *with acc.*
before, *adv.*, ante, antea.
beforehand, ante.
beg, orare, obtestari, rogare, obsecrare, *all with* ut *or* ne (*and acc.*).
beg (of), petere, contendere, *with* a, ab *and abl.*
begin, incipere; *in the perfect tenses use* coepisse, *making this passive if the dependent infinitive is pass.*; ingredi; *of a battle, pass. of* committere.
begin with, repetere.
behold, vidēre.
believe (*hold an opinion*), putare, existimare, censēre; (*give credence to*), credere.
below, sub *with abl.* (*rest*), *and acc.* (*motion*).
belt, balteus.
bend to, accedere ad *and acc.*
beneficence, beneficentia.
beneficent, beneficus.
benefit, *n.*, beneficium; opportunitas (*Exercise 99*).
benefit, *v.*, subvenire.
besides, praeterea.
besiege, oppugnare, obsidēre.
bestow, dare.
betake one's self, se conferre, se recipere, redire.
better known, *comparative of* notus.
between, inter *and acc.*
bewail, miserari.
beyond, praeterquam *and acc.*
beyond the Po, Transpadanus.
Bibulus, Bibulus.
bid, iubēre (*with infinitive construction*).
bind up, obligare.
bird, pullus.
Biton, Biton, -onis, M.
Bituriges, Bituriges, -um, M.
black, niger.
blaze forth, *pass. of* excitare.
blazing, flagrans.
blessed, beatus.
blessing, bonum.
blest, beatus.

blinded, occaecatus.
block the way, iter (-ineris, N.) impedire ; intercludere.
blood, sanguis, -inis, M.
board (*a ship*), conscendere.
boast, gloriari.
boat, cymba.
body, corpus, -oris, N. ; (*of advisers*), concilium.
Bogud, Bogud, -udis, M.
boldly, audacter.
boldness, audacia, confidentia.
bond, vinculum.
book, liber, -bri, M.
booty, praeda.
borders, fines, -ium, M.
born (be), nasci.
both, uterque, ambo.
both . . . and, et . . . et.
bound, constrictus.
bound to, coniunctus cum *and abl.*
bowl, patera.
bowman, sagittarius.
boyhood, pueritia.
brave, fortis.
bravely, fortiter.
bravery, virtus, -utis, F.
bread, panis, -is, M.
break (*camp*), movēre.
break into, expugnare.
break out, *of mutiny*, fieri.
breastplate, lorica.
bridge, pons, pontis, M.
bring, ferre, ducere, afferre, perducere ; (*back*), reducere, reportare ; (*to*), afferre, adducere.
bring about, efficere.
bring accusation against, diem dicere *with dat.*
bring across, transducere *with two accs.*
bring before, deducere ad *and acc.*
bring forth, proferre.
bring forward, producere.
bring in, *of a letter*, afferre.
bring news, nuntiare.
bring out, producere, proferre.
bring to (*a place*), *of a ship*, appellere ad *and acc.*
bring (together), comportare.
bring up (*a child*), alere.
bring word, nuntiare.
broad, latus.
broken, confectus, debilis.
brother, frater, -tris, M.
build, exaedificare, facere.
building, aedificium.
burn, *neut.*, ardēre, conflagrare, *pass. of* incendere.
burn, *act.*, incendere.
burning, *n.*, incendium.
burning, *part.*, fervefactus.
burst (*into a place*), irrumpere in *and acc.*
burst forth, erumpere (e, ex *and abl.*).
bury, sepelire.
business, res, negotium, officium, provincia.
busy one's self, *pass. of* occupare.
but, sed, autem, vero, tamen, sed tamen, at, atque (ac), -que ; *often the adversative idea need not be definitely expressed ;* (= *only*), modo, admodum, tantum.
but also, sed etiam.
but if, (*in alternatives*), sin.
buy, emere.

by, *of agency*, a, ab *with abl.*, per *with acc.*; *the idea of source or sequence calls for* e, ex *with abl.*
by chance, casu.
by far, longe.
by night, noctu.
by no means, minime, nequaquam, non . . . omnino.
by this means, ita.

C.

Caesar, Caesar, -aris, M.
Calends, Calendae.
call (*by name*), appellare, vocare; (*summon*), vocare; (*rouse*), excitare; *of a council or assembly*, cogere, indicere.
call together, convocare.
call to mind (*another's*), commemorare.
call to witness, testari.
calm, placatus.
Calpurnius, Calpurnius.
Calvinus, Calvinus.
camp, castra.
Campus Martius, Campus Martius.
can, could, etc., posse.
Canius, Canius.
cannot, non posse.
canvass, *n.*, *gerund of* petere.
Capitol, Capitolium.
Cappadocia, Cappadocia.
captive, captivus.
capture, capere, potiri; (*and plunder*), diripere.
care, *n.*, fides, -ei, F.
care for, studēre.
care more for, pluris facere.
careful, cautus.
carefully, diligenter.
carry, ferre, vehere; (*back*), referre; (*to*), afferre, perferre, invehere; *of a message*, deferre; (*in different directions*), differre.
carry along, ferre.
carry back (*information*), renuntiare.
carry off, tollere.
carry on (*war*), gerere.
carry out, perficere.
carry through, perficere.
Carthage, Carthago, -inis, F.
Carthaginian, *n.*, Carthaginiensis.
Carthaginian, *adj.*, Poenus.
case, causa.
Cassius, Cassius.
cast, conicere.
cast about, *of a garment*, inicere.
Castra Cornelia, Castra Cornelia.
catch, deprehendere, intercipere; *of fire*, comprehendere.
catch sight of, vidēre, conspicere.
Catiline, Catilina.
Cato, Cato, -onis, M.
cause, causa.
cavalry, equitatus, -us, M., equites, -um, M.
cavalry commander, praefectus equitum.
cavalryman, eques, -itis, M.
cave, specus, -us, M.
cease, desistere, intermittere.
ceiling, lacunar, -aris, N.
celebrate a triumph, triumphare, triumphum agere.
centurion, centurio, -onis, M.

certain, *adj.*, certus.
certain (be), constare.
certain, *pro.*, quidam.
certain one (a), quidam.
Cethegus, Cethegus.
chamber, cubiculum.
champion, defensor.
chance, occasio, potestas.
change, mutare, commutare.
character, mores, -um, M.
charge, *n.*, *of soldiers*, cursus, -us, M.; (= *care*), procuratio.
charge forward, procurrere.
chariot, currus, -us, M.
check, reprimere, intercludere, sedare.
cheerfully, laete.
chicken, pullus.
chief, princeps, -ipis, M.
child, infans.
children, liberi.
choose, deligere, eligere; (= *prefer*), malle.
Chrysippus, Chrysippus.
Cicero, Cicero, -onis, M.
Cilicia, Cilicia.
Cimbrians, Cimbri.
circle, *v. neut.*, circumire.
circle about, vagari.
circle, *v. act.*, circumdare.
circuit court, conventus, -us, M.
circumference, circuitus, -us, M.
circumstance, res.
citadel, arx, arcis, F.
citizen, civis.
citizens of Utica, Uticenses.
citizenship, civitas.
city, urbs, urbis, F., oppidum.
civil, civilis.
clear, *adj.*, *of the weather*, serenus.
clear one's self, se purgare.
clemency, clementia.
Cleobis, Cleobis, -is, M.
Cleopatra, Cleopatra.
close, *v.*, claudere; (*beforehand*), praecludere.
close at hand (be), urgēre.
close by, prope.
closer to, propius *with acc.*
close upon (be), appropinquare ad *and acc.*
clumsily, imperite.
coarsely, aspere.
cohort, cohors, -rtis, F.
cold, frigidus.
colleague, collega, -ae, M.
collect, colligere, cogere; *of money*, exigere.
colony, colonia.
come, venire, proficisci; (*to a place*), pervenire, accedere, contendere.
come again, reverti; *active in the perfect tenses, except* reversus.
come down, descendere.
come forth, prodire.
come over, transire.
come to a halt, consistere.
come together, convenire.
come to meet, occurrere.
come to pass, evenire.
come up (*i.e. catch up*), pervenire.
coming, *n.*, adventus, -us, M.
coming, *adj.*, futurus.
command, *n.*, mandatum, imperatum, iussu (*defective*).
command (*of*), regnum.
command, *v.*, iubēre *with infinitive construction*, imperare *and* mandare *with dative and subjunctive clause*, praeesse *with dat.*

commander, dux, ducis, M., imperator.
commence, incipere *and* coepisse; *see under* begin.
commit, committere; *of a crime*, admittere, facere.
common, *of bread*, cibarius.
commonly, vulgo.
commonwealth, res publica.
communicate, deferre.
compel, cogere.
complain, queri.
complete, perficere, conficere.
compliance, obsequentia.
conceal, occultare, celare.
conceive the idea of, cogitare *with infinitive.*
concentrate, cogere, convocare, in unum locum cogere.
concern, interesse; pertinēre ad *and acc.*
concession, concessus, -us, M.
condemn, damnare, condemnare.
condemn to death, morte multare, capite damnare.
condiment, condimentum.
conduct, deducere.
confidence, fiducia, fides, -ei, F.
conflagration, incendium.
confused by sleep, somno oppressus.
confusion, tumultus, -us, M.
congratulate, gratulari.
connect, adiungere.
conquer, vincere, devincere.
conscientiously, diligenter.
consent, concedere.
consider (*ponder upon*), agere de *and abl.*, meditari, vidēre; (*have regard for*), rationem habere *with gen.*, respicere; (*regard as*), ducere, censēre.
consideration, ratio.
Considius, Considius.
conspicuous, insignis.
conspiracy, coniuratio.
conspirator, coniuratus.
constrain, cogere.
Consualia, Consualia, -ium, N.
consul, consul, -ulis, M.
consular, consularis.
consult, consulere *with acc.*
consult the auspices, auspicari.
consume, consumere.
consumed (be), deflagrare.
contempt, contemptio.
contend, contendere, dimicare.
content, contentus.
contingent, auxilia.
continual, perpetuus.
continue, *act.*, producere.
continuous, continuus.
control, imperium.
convene, *act.*, cogere, convocare.
conversation, sermo, -onis, M.
convince, persuadēre.
Coponius, Coponius.
Corduba, Corduba.
Cornelius, Cornelius.
corpse, cadaver, -eris, N.
Cotta, Cotta.
couch, lectulus, lectus.
council, concilium.
countless, innumerabilis.
country, locus; *contrasted with the city*, rus, ruris, N.
courage, animus, animi, animi magnitudo, -inis, F, fortitudo, -inis, F.
course, cursus, -us, M., circus.
courtier, assentator.

cover (up), tegere.
crafty, subdolus.
Crassus, Crassus.
creature, belua.
crime, facinus, -oris, N., scelus, -eris, N., peccatum.
criticise, reprehendere.
Crito, Crito, -onis, M.
Critognatus, Critognatus.
cross, *n.*, crux, crucis, F.
cross, *v.*, transire, peragrare.
cross over, transire.
crossing, transitus, -us, M.
cross-roads, trivium.
Croton, Croto, -onis, C.
crowd, *v.*, complēre.
crown, corona.
cruise about, navigare.
crush, opprimere, vincere.
cry, inquam.
cup, poculum.
cupidity, cupiditas.
Curia Pompeia, Curia Pompeia.
Curio, Curio, -onis, M.
current (be), *pass. of* adferre.
custom, consuetudo, -inis, F.
cut, *of the hair*, tondēre.
cut down, concidere.
cut off, abscidere, demere; (*isolate*), intercipere, secludere; *of light*, officere.
cut to pieces, caedere.
Cynic, Cynicus.
Cyprus, Cyprus, -i, F.
Cyrus, Cyrus.

D.

dagger, pugio, -onis, M.
daily, *adj.*, cotidianus.
daily, *adv.*, *of repetition*, cotidie; *of progression*, in dies.
Damocles, Damocles, -is, M.
danger, periculum.
dangerous, periculosus, acer.
dare, audēre.
Darius, Dareus.
darkened (be), *pass. of* obscurare.
dart, verutum.
dash forward, procurrere.
daughter, filia.
dawn, *n.*, lux, lucis, F.
dawn, *v.*, illucescere.
day, dies, -ei, C.
day before (the), pridie.
dead, mortuus, interfectus, extinctus, occisus.
dead (be), *pass. of* interficere.
dear, carus.
death, mors, mortis, F.
debate, *n.*, disputatio.
debate, *v.*, disputare.
decay, putescere.
deceive, decipere.
decide (*to do a thing*), statuere, constituere, instituere, consilium capere, *all with infinitive construction*; (*that a thing is so*), statuere; *of a problem*, diiudicare.
decide upon, constituere *with acc.*
declare, affirmare, demonstrare, docēre, inquam, dicere, proloqui.
declare . . . no (not), negare.
decree, *n.*, consultum.
decree, *v.*, constituere.
decuman, decumanus.
deed, facinus, -oris, N.
deep, *of sleep*, artus.
defend, defendere.
defense, defensio, salus, -utis, F.
defile, contaminare.

Deiotarus, Deiotarus.
dejected, tristis.
delay, *n.*, recusatio.
delay, *v.*, morari, commorari.
deliberate, consultare.
delight, delectatio.
deliver (*to*), tradere; *of money*, numerare.
Delphi, Delphi.
demand, flagitare, poscere.
demand back, repetere.
Democritus, Democritus.
Demosthenes, Demosthenes, -is, M.
depart, discedere; excedere (*with* e, ex *and abl.*).
depart . . . life, e vita migrare.
departure, profectio, *the gerund of* exire.
deploy, exponere.
deposit, *n.*, depositum.
deposit, *v.*, deponere.
depreciate, despicere.
deprived of (be), desiderare.
desert, deserere; (*from*), discedere a, ab *and abl.*; (*to*), transire.
deserted, desertus.
design, consilium, cogitatio.
designedly, consulto.
desire, *n.*, desiderium, libido, -inis, F.
desire, *v.*, velle, cupere, concupiscere.
desist, desistere (*with abl.*).
despair, desperare.
despise, contemnere.
destroy, delēre, consumere, perdere (*for the pass. of* perdere *use* perire *or* interire); *of bridges*, interrumpere.
destruction, interitus, -us, M.
detain, retinēre.
deter, deterrēre.
determine (*to do*), instituere *with infinitive construction.*
devastate, vastare.
devastation, vastitas.
devîce, consilium.
devise, fingere.
Diana, Diana.
die, mori, emori, *pass. of* interficere.
different, dissimilis.
difficult, difficilis; (*of passage*), impeditus.
diffident, timidus.
dignity, dignitas, maiestas.
diligently, diligenter.
dine, cenare, epulari.
dinner, cena.
Diogenes, Diogenes, -is, M.
Dionysius, Dionysius.
dire, taeter.
direct (*order*), praecipere, iubēre, imperare (*see under* command); (*determine the direction of*), convertere.
direct against, immittere in *and acc.*
direction, partes, -ium, F.
directly, protinus.
disappoint, fallere.
disaster, detrimentum.
disband, dimittere.
disclose, exponere, proponere.
discouraged, demissus.
discourse, *n.*, oratio.
discourse, *v.*, disserere.
discovery, inventum.
discuss, disputare de *and abl.*
discussion, disputatio.
disgraceful, turpis.
dislike, odisse.

dislodge, expellere (*with abl.*).
disorganized, perturbatus.
dispatch, mittere.
dispell, expellere.
dispirit, debilitare.
display, *n.*, apparatus, -us, M.
display, *v.*, ostendere; *of a quality*, praestare.
displease, non placēre.
dispute, controversia.
disregard, neglegere.
dissension, dissensio.
distance, intervallum.
distant, devius.
  distant (be), abesse.
distinction, gloria.
distress, molestia, cruciatus, -us, M.
distressed, subactus.
  distressed (be), *pass. of* premere.
distressing, asper.
distribute (*to*), attribuere.
disturb, perturbare.
ditch, fossa.
divide, dividere.
divination, divinatio.
divine, *adj.*, divinus.
  divine power, numen, -inis, N.
divine, *v.*, divinare.
do, facere, agere, gerere.
Domitius, Domitius.
doubt, *n.*, dubium, dubitatio.
doubt, *v.*, dubitare.
doubtful, incertus.
doubtless, videlicet.
draw, ducere, vehere; *of a sword*, destringere.
  draw up, *neut.*, consistere.
  draw up (*troops*), instruere, locare.
dreadful, immanis.
dream, *n.*, somnium; somnus *in the phrase* in somnis.
dream, *v.*, somniare.
drink, bibere.
drive, compellere.
  drive back, loco movēre (pellere), repellere, compellere.
  drive from, eicere *with abl.*, extrudere *with* e, ex *and abl.*
  drive to flight, in fugam dare.
drop (*a topic*), omittere.
Duilius, Duilius.
during the night, noctu.
dwelling, tectum.
Dyrrachium, Dyrrachium.

E.

each, quisque, singuli; (*of two*), uterque.
eager, alacer.
eagerly, cupide; *sometimes* alacer.
earlier, superior.
early, *adj.*, primus; (*of ancient times*), priscus.
  early dawn, prima lux, lucis, F.
early, *adv.*, mature.
  early in the morning, prima luce.
earth, terra.
earthworks, munitiones, -um, F.
ease, otium.
easily, facile.
easy, facilis.
eat, edere, cenare, pasci.
edict, edictum.
effort, labor.
  efforts, opera (*singular*).

Egypt, Aegyptus, -i, F.
eight hundred, octingenti.
eighty, octoginta.
either . . . or, aut . . . aut; *subdividing a preceding negative*, neque . . . neque.
elated, sublatus.
  elated (be), *pass. of* efferre.
Elder, Senex, -is.
  elders, maiores, -um, M.
elected (be), fieri.
election, comitia, -orum, N.
elephant, elephantus.
elevate, tollere.
eleventh, undecimus.
eloquence, eloquentia.
embark on, conscendere.
embassy, legatio.
embrace, complecti.
eminence, collis, -is, M.
employ (*a device*), sequi.
encamp, castra facere (condere); considere.
encourage, hortari, cohortari, incitare; *of a feeling*, augēre.
encumbered, impeditus.
endanger, periclitari, in discrimen (-inis, N.) vocare.
end of, extremus.
enemy, hostis, adversarius, inimicus.
engagement, dimicatio.
enjoy, frui, delectari.
  enjoy one's self, se oblectare.
enlist (*troops*), comparare.
enough, satis, tantum.
enrich, locupletare.
enter, intrare, ingredi; ire, prodire *with* in *and acc.*; *of a discussion*, aggredi ad *and acc.*
enthusiasm, studium, animi incitatio, contentio.
entice, allicere.
  entice across, elicere citra *and acc.*
entreat, orare, rogare.
entreaties, preces, -um, F.
entrust, committere, commendare, tradere, dare.
enumerate, commemorare.
Ephesians, Ephesii.
Epirus, Epirus, -i, F.
equal, par, paris.
equally, aeque.
erect (*building*), facere.
escape from, evolare e, ex *and abl.*
especially, praesertim, maxime.
establish, constituere, condere.
  established (be), *of historical facts*, constare.
esteem lightly, aspernari.
eternal, sempiternus.
Etruria, Etruria.
eunuch, eunuchus.
even, etiam, modo; *after a negative*, ne . . . quidem.
evening, nox, noctis, F., vesper, -eris *and* -ri, M.
event, res.
ever (*always*), semper; (*at any time*), *in negative clauses*, umquam.
every, omnis.
everything, omnia.
evil, malum.
examine, scrutari, perscrutari.
example, exemplum.
excel, praestare, excellere.
except, *prep.*, praeter *and acc.*
except, *adv.*, nisi.
excepting that, nisi quod.

excessive, nimius ; *of taxation*, acerbissimus.
excite, excitare, perturbare.
excited, incitatus.
exclaim, inquam.
execute (*kill*), interficere ; *of a plan*, agere.
exhausted, fatigatus ; *of strength*, consumptus.
exile, exsul, -ulis, M.
exist, esse.
expect, expectare ; putare, existimare *with infinitive construction.*
expectation, opinio.
expedient, commodus.
expeditiously, celeriter.
expel, expellere.
expense, sumptus, -us, M.
experience, *n.*, peritia, usus, -us, M.
experience, *v.*, *of a reverse*, accipere.
explain, docēre.
expose, exponere.
express, dicere.
extinguish, restinguere.
extreme, magnus, summus.
eye, oculus.

F.

Fabius, Fabius.
fable, fabula.
fabricate, fingere.
fact, res, factum ; *sometimes untranslated.*
fail, deficere.
failing, vitium.
fair, pulcher.
fairness, iustitia.
fall, cadere, concidere ; *of shadows*, fieri.
fall down, concidere.
fall forward, *pass. of* proicere.
fall upon, aggredi ; *of sleep*, complecti.
false, falsus.
fame, fama.
family, familia.
fancy, existimare, credere.
far, longe, procul.
farmer, arator, rusticus.
fashion, mos, moris, M.
fastened, aptus.
fasten within, illigare *with dat.*
fatal, mortifer.
father, pater, -tris, M., parens, -entis, C.
fatherland, patria.
fault, culpa.
favor, *n.*, beneficium ; (*abstract*), gratia.
favor, *v.*, favēre, probare.
favorable, secundus, aequus.
fear, *n.*, metus, -us, M., timor.
fear, *v.*, metuere, vereri, timēre.
feast, epulae.
feeble, debilis.
feel, putare, credere.
feigned, simulatus.
fellow-pupil, condiscipulus.
ferocity, crudelitas.
few (**a**), pauci.
field, campus, ager.
fierce, ferus.
fiercely, acriter.
fifteen, quindecim.
fifth, quintus.
fifty, quinquaginta.
fight, *n.*, proelium.
fight, *v.*, pugnare, dimicare, resistere, proeliari.
fight against, pugnare cum *and abl.*
fight it out, decertare.

fill, complēre.
filled, *of a ship*, instructus.
filled (be), *pass. of* afficere (*of an emotion*).
finally, postremo.
find, invenire, reperire, nancisci; (*that a thing is so*), animadvertere, cognoscere, sentire; scire *with indirect question*.
find fault with, obiurgare.
find out, comperire.
finish, conficere, perficere, finire; *of a speech*, habēre.
fire, incendium, ignis, -is, M., flamma.
fired, incensus.
firm (be), perstare.
first, *adj.*, primus.
first, *adv.*, primum.
fish, *n.*, piscis, -is, M.
fish, *v.*, piscari.
fisher, fisherman, piscator.
fitting (be), convenire.
five, quinque.
five hundred, quingenti.
fixed, certus.
Flaccus, Flaccus.
flame, flamma.
Flaminius, Flaminius.
flank, *v.*, intercludere.
flee, fugere, confugere, refugere; (*as a refugee*), perfugere, profugere.
flee (for refuge), refugere.
fleet, classis, -is, F.
flight, fuga.
float (*before eyes*), versari.
flock, multitudo.
flow, fluere.
fly away, avolare.
follow, sequi, persequi, subsequi; *with the idea of catching up*, assequi, consequi; (*in a hostile manner*), insequi, prosequi.
following, posterus, proximus.
folly, stultitia.
food, cibus.
foot, pes, pedis, M.; *of a mountain*, radix, -icis, F. (*mostly in plural*).
foot-soldier, pedes, -itis, M.
for, *conj.*, nam, enim, namque; *sometimes untranslated*.
for . . . not, neque enim.
for, *prep.*, ad, in *and acc.*; (*causal*), de *and abl.*, gratia *and gen.*; (= *concerning*), de *with abl.*; (= *in return for*), pro *with abl.*
for all time, in perpetuum.
for a time, aliquamdiu.
for that reason, hoc.
for the present, in praesentia.
forbid, prohibēre.
force, *n.*, vis (*rare in gen.*), F.; *plural* = "*strength*"; (*concrete*), manus, -us, F., copiae.
force of will, animi ferocitas.
forces, copiae, exercitus, -us, M.
force, *v.*, cogere.
forced, *of marches*, magnus.
ford, (vado) transire.
foresee, providēre.
forest, silva.
foretell, praenuntiare.
forget, oblivisci.
forgiveness, venia.
fork, furca.
form, forma.
form of, *v.*, instituere a, ab *and abl.*

fortification, munitio, vallum, castra.
fortify, munire, communire.
fortunate, beatus, fortunatus.
fortune, fortuna; *sometimes personified.*
fortunes (*concrete*), fortunae.
forty, quadraginta.
found, condere, serere.
found (be), comparēre.
four, quattuor.
four hundred, quadringenti.
fourteenth, quartus decimus.
fourth, quartus.
frankly, libere.
free, *v.*, liberare.
free, *adj.*, liber.
free (be), (*from a thing*), carēre.
freedman, libertus, libertinus.
freely, libere.
frequent, creber.
frequently, crebro.
friend, amicus, familiaris; *often omitted in the plural.*
friendly, amicus.
friendship, amicitia.
from, *conj.*, quin.
from, *prep.*, a, ab, de, e, ex *with abl.*, extra *with acc.*
from all directions (sides), undique.
from here, hinc.
from thence, inde.
from there, illinc.
from whence, from which, unde.
fulfill, conficere.
full, plenus, satur, -ura, -urum.
functions, partes, -ium, F.
furious (be), stomachari.
further, amplius.
furthermore, autem, praeterea, tum.
future, futurus.

G.

Gaetulus, Gaetulus.
gain, adipisci, assequi, impetrare, conciliare.
gain currency, valēre.
gain possession of, potiri.
gain thorough knowledge of, perdiscere.
gained, partus.
Gaius, Gaius.
galley, navis, -is, F.
Gallia, Gallia.
Gallic, Gallicus.
Gallic troops, Galli.
game, ludus.
Ganymedes, Ganymedes, -is, M.
garden, hortus.
garland, corona.
garment, vestis, -is, F., pallium.
gate, porta.
gather, colligere, cogere, comparare; (*into a place*), cogere, comportare.
gather together, cogere.
Gaul, Gallia; (*a native*), Gallus.
Gelo, Gelo, -onis, M.
general, imperator, praefectus.
generation, aetas, saeculum.
generosity, liberalitas.
genius, ingenium.
geometry, geometria.
Gergovia, Gergovia.
German, *adj.*, *use the gen. of* Germani.
German troops, Germans, Germani.
Germany, Germania.

get along without, carēre.
get behind, se insinuare (*with* post *and acc.*).
get together, parare.
gift, praemium, donum, munus, -eris, N., beneficium.
gird, circumdare.
girl, virgo, -inis, F.
give, dare; (*to different persons*), dividere; *of permission*, facere.
give answer, respondēre, exponere.
give assurance, confirmare.
give attention, adesse animo.
give attention to, curare.
give direction (to), iubēre, imperare (*see under* command), monēre, significare.
give one's self, se dedere.
give orders (*for*), iubēre, imperare (*see under* command), denuntiare, edicere.
give orders previously, praedicere.
give over, tradere, dare, reddere.
give up, reddere, dedere, relinquere, dimittere; desistere *with abl.*; *of a plan*, deponere.
give warning, monēre.
gladiator, gladiator.
gladly, libenter.
gleaming, fulgens.
glory, gloria.
Gnaeus, Gnaeus.
go, ire, pergere, proficisci, se recipere; (*to*), obire, se inferre; (*away*), discedere, excedere.
go down, descendere.
go forth, egredi; exire (*with* e, ex *and abl.*).
go into eclipse, deficere.
go on, *pass. of* gerere.
go on ahead, antecedere.
go over (*to a person*), se conferre.
go to rest, cubare.
god, deus.
gods of heaven, caelites, -um, M.
goddess, dea.
gold, aurum.
golden, aureus.
Gomphi, Gomphi.
good, bonus; *of courage*, magnus.
goodness, bonitas.
gore, cruor, -oris, M.
govern, regere.
grain, frumentum, triticum.
grandson, nepos, -otis, M.
grant (*to*), dare.
grant permission, potestatem facere.
granted (be), *pass. of* impetrare.
great, magnus, summus, praeclarus.
great (the), ille.
great amount, vis (*gen. rare*), F.
great enough to, tantus qui.
greatest, summus.
greatly, vehementer.
Greece, Graecia.
Greek (*language*), Graecae litterae.
greet, salutare, appellare.
grief, dolor.
groan, congemere.

ground, *n.*, locus ; humus, -i, F.
ground, *v.*, constituere.
guard, *n.*, custodiae, praesidium.
guard, *v.*, obsidēre, tegere, praesidio esse.
guard against, praecavēre.
guardianship, tutela.
guide, regere.
guilty, sceleratus.

H.

Hadrumetum, Hadrumetum.
Haedui, Haedui.
hail, appellare.
hair, capilli.
halt, consistere, subsistere.
Hamilcar, Hamilcar, -aris, M.
hand, *n.*, manus, -us, F.
hand, *v.*, tradere.
handsome, eximius.
hang, *act.*, demittere.
Hannibal, Hannibal, -alis, M.
happen, accidere, evenire, fieri, esse.
happen at, *of time*, cadere in *and acc.*
happening, res, eventus, -us, M.
happiness, fortuna.
happy, beatus.
harangue, contio.
hard, difficilis.
hasten, properare, accurrere, concurrere, (ire) contendere, se conferre.
hasten to aid, subvenire.
hate, odisse.
have, habēre, obtinēre.
have beard, barbatus esse.
have collision with, incidere in *and acc.*
have confidence, confidere.
have dealings, agere.
have doubt (*on a point*), dubitare *with acc.*
have fear (of), timēre.
have recourse, referre.
have such power, tantum valēre.
have suspicion, suspicari.
having in the meantime, cum interea.
he, *often not translated ; at the beginning of a sentence, sometimes* qui ; is, ille ; (*reflexive*), se ; *in resuming, rarely* idem.
head, caput, -itis, N.
health, valetudo, -inis, F.
healthful, salubris.
hear, audire, accipere.
hear of, audire.
heart, animus.
heat, aestus, -us, M.
heaven, heavens (the), caelum.
heavy, gravis.
height, tumulus.
help, opitulari.
Heraclitus, Heraclitus.
herald, praeco, -onis, M.
here, hic, hoc loco.
hereupon, tum.
Hermodorus, Hermodorus.
Hesiod, Hesiodus.
hesitate, dubitare (*with infinitive construction*).
hidden, occultus.
hide, tegere.
high, altus.
hill, collis, -is, M., mons, montis, M.
him(self), ipse ; (*reflexive*), sui.
hinder, impedire.

his, *often untranslated; at the beginning of a sentence, often* cuius; eius; (*reflexive*), suus.
hither, huc.
  hither and thither, ultro citroque.
Hither Gaul, Gallia Citerior.
hold, tenēre, habēre.
  hold out, *act.*, porrigere.
  hold resolutely to, perseverare in *and abl.*
  hold true view, veritatem intueri.
  hold . . . view, sentire.
holiday, feriae.
home, domus, -us, F., domicilium.
Homer, Homerus.
honestly, sincere.
hope, *n.*, spes, -ei, F.
hope, *v.*, sperare.
horse, equus, iumentum; (*a division of the army*), equites, -um, M.
  horsehair, saeta equina.
horseman, eques, -itis, M.; *plural also* equitatus, -us, M.
hostage, obses, -idis, C.
hour, hora.
house, aedes, -ium, F.; *the singular means "temple"*; domus, -us, F.
household gods, penates, -ium, M.
how, *with verbs*, quo modo, quem ad modum; *with adjs. and advs.*, quam.
  how far, quanto.
  how large (great), quantus.
however, autem, nihilominus, sed, tamen, verum tamen.
human, humanus.
  human race, hominum genus, -eris, N.
hundred (a, one), centum.
  hundred each, centeni.
hunger, fames, -is, F.
hungry (be), esurire.
hurling, iactatus, -us, M.
hurry, accurrere.
  hurry around among, concurrere circum *with acc.*
  hurry forth, erumpere.

I.

I, ego.
Iconium, Iconium.
if, si.
  if not, nisi.
ignorance, ignorantia.
ignorant, imperitus.
  ignorant of (be), ignorare.
ill, malum.
imitate, imitari.
immediately, statim.
  immediately thereafter, exin.
immortal, immortalis.
immortality, immortalitas.
impassable, invius.
impel, adducere.
impend, impendēre.
imperator, imperator.
impiety, impietas.
impious, sacrilegus.
impossible (be), non posse.
impression, opinio.
imprisonment, vincula.
imprudence, imprudentia.
in, in *with abl.*, apud *with acc.*; *with an idea of motion*, in *with acc.*
  in a body, universi.

in, *continued.*
in . . . absence, absens.
in advance of, ante *with acc.*
in a friendly way, liberaliter.
in an engagement, in acie.
in arms, armatus.
in a short time, brevi (tempore).
in bliss, beatus.
in charge, in command (be), praeesse.
in confusion, perturbatus.
in confusion (be), trepidare.
in distress (be), laborare.
in fact, vero.
in fear, pavidus.
in fine, denique.
in front of, ante *with acc.*, pro *with abl.*
in insanity, insaniens.
in jest, iocans.
in order that, ut; *with a comparative in the purpose clause*, quo.
in order that not, ne.
in person, ipse, coram.
in . . . presence, coram.
in reply, contra.
in reply to, ad *with acc.*
in safety, incolumis.
in such a way, ita.
in terror, perterritus.
in that way, ita.
in the distance, procul.
in the (early) morning, mane.
in the first place, primum.
in the habit (be), solēre.
in the interest of, causa *with gen.*
in the meantime, interim, interea.
in the midst of, in *with abl.*
in themselves, per se.
in the olden time, antiquitus.
in the rear, a tergo.
in this way, ita.
in vain, frustra.
in view of, pro *with abl.*
in view of the fact that, cum.
inasmuch as, cum.
incipient, oriens.
inclined to think (be), nescio an.
increase, *act.*, augēre, adaugēre.
incredible, incredibilis.
indeed, vero.
indicate, ostendere.
individuals, singuli.
induce, persuadēre, impellere.
industry, industria.
Indutiomarus, Indutiomarus.
influence, auctoritas.
inform, certiorem facere.
informed, edoctus.
inhabit, incolere.
inhabitant, incola, -ae, C.
injure, nocēre, laedere.
injustice, iniuria.
innocent, innocens.
inquire, quaerere.
inscribe, inscribere.
inspire, incitare, inflammare.
inspire in, inicere *with dat.*
inspire terror, territare.
instigation, impulsus, -us, M., consilium.
instruct, praecipere.
intellect, ingenium.
intercept, intercipere.
internal, domesticus.
interval, tempus, -oris, N.
into, in, intra, *with acc.*
into the neighborhood (vicinity) of, ad *with acc.*

invade, occupare.
invite, invitare.
Iphigenia, Iphigenia.
island, insula.
it, *often omitted;* id, illud.
Italian, Italicus.
Italy, Italia.
its (*reflexive*), suus; *generally omitted.*
itself (*reflexive*), sui.

J.

javelin, pilum, telum.
join, *neut.*, occurrere, se conjungere.
join, *act.*, addere.
  join battle, proelium committere.
journey, *n.*, iter, -ineris, N., via, migratio.
journey, *v.*, iter facere.
Jove, Iuppiter, Iovis, M.
joy, laetitia, voluptas.
Juba, Iuba.
judge, *n.*, iudex, -icis, M.
judge, *v.*, iudicare, existimare.
  judge truly, iudicare.
judgment, iudicium.
Julius, Iulius.
junior, filius.
Jupiter, Iuppiter, Iovis, M.
just, paulo ante, modo.
  just a little, paululum.
  just as, ut.
  just as . . . so, ut . . . sic.

K.

keenness, subtilitas.
keep, tenēre, servare; *of a promise*, servare; (*back*), continēre,
  keep alive, vitam tolerare.
  keep from, prohibēre *with infinitive construction.*
  keep in mind, memoria tenēre.
  keep in place, *neut.*, se loco tenēre.
  keep out, excludere.
  keep remarking, dictitare.
keeper of the sacred chickens, pullarius.
kill, interficere, interimere, occidere, concidere.
kind (**be very**), amice facere.
kindly, benigne.
king, rex, regis, M.
  king's (**the**), regius.
kingdom, regnum.
kingly, regius.
kiss, osculari.
knight, eques, -itis, M.
know, scire, intellegere, cognoscere, vidēre.
  know for certain, certum cognoscere.
  know little (*of*), imperitus esse.
  know well, certo scire.
knowingly, sciens.
knowledge, scientia.
known, notus.

L.

Labienus, Labienus.
labor, labor, opera, -ae, F.
Lacedaemonians, Lacedaemonii.
lack, *n.*, inopia.
lack, *v.*, egēre, indigēre.
  lack little of, paulum abesse quin.
  lack much of, multum abesse quin (*in a negative phrase*).

lacking (be), deesse.
Laco, Laco, -onis, M.
lad, puer, adulescentulus.
ladder, scalae.
Laeca, Laeca.
lake, lacus, -us, M.
land, fines, -ium, M.
Laodicea, Laodicea.
large, magnus, amplus.
large enough (*to*), tantus.
largely, maiore ex parte.
Larissa, Larissa.
last, supremus.
last of all, *adv.*, postremo.
late, *adj.*, *of the night*, multus.
late, *adv.*, sero.
lately, nuper.
later, post.
Laterensis, Laterensis.
Latin, Latinus.
latter (the), ille, hic.
law, lex, legis, F., ius, iuris, N., ratio.
lawsuit, iudicium.
lay (*ambuscade*), facere.
lay aside, ponere.
lead, *n.*, plumbum.
lead, *v.*, ducere, deducere.
lead forth, educere, producere.
lead out, producere.
leader, dux, ducis, M., imperator, princeps, -ipis, M., praetor.
leading men, principes, -um, M.
leap across, transilire.
learn, comperire, cognoscere, discere.
learn of, cognoscere.
least, minime.
leave, relinquere; excedere, egredi *with* e, ex *and abl.*; discedere de *and abl.*, *or with the abl. alone*; abesse a, ab *and abl.*
leave out, praetermittere.
left, reliquus; *of direction*, sinister.
left (be), superesse.
legate, legatus.
legion, legio.
legionary soldier, legionarius.
leisure, otium.
lend aid, adiuvare.
leniency, lenitas.
less, minor, -us.
lest, ne.
let go, missum facere, remittere.
let loose, dissipare.
letter, epistula, litterae.
letter-carrier, tabellarius.
level, aequus.
levy, delectus, -us, M.
liberate, liberare (*with abl.*).
liberty, libertas.
lictor, lictor.
lie, *n.*, mendacium.
lie, *v.*, iacēre, esse.
lieutenant, legatus.
life, vita; *the singular often translates the English plural*; (*span of life*), aevum.
lift, tollere.
light, lumen, -inis, N.
like, *adj.*, similis, talis.
like, *adv.*, ut.
like, *v.*, velle.
likewise, idem, item.
line (of battle), acies, -ei, F.; (*of march*), agmen, -inis, N.
listen to, audire.
litter, lectica.
little, *adj.*, parvus.
little Victory, Victoriola.

little (a), aliquanto, paulisper, paulum, paulo.
little by little, paulatim.
live, vivere; (*dwell*), habitare.
living, vivus.
locality, regio, loca.
lofty, editus, excelsus, altus.
log, lignum.
long, *adj.*, *of time*, longinquus.
long, *adv.*, diu.
longing, cupiditas.
look back (on), respicere.
look down on, despicere.
look down upon, contemnere.
look for, petere, expectare.
look out for, providēre.
look toward, aspicere.
look up, suspicere.
lose, amittere, dimittere.
lose confidence, diffidere.
lose courage, animo se demittere.
loss, iactura, clades, -is, F.
loud, magnus.
lounge, otiari.
love, *n.*, amor.
love, *v.*, amare, diligere.
low, inferus.
lower, *v.*, subducere.
loyalty, fides, -ei, F.
Lucius, Lucius.
lure (forth, out), elicere.
lure on, invitare.
Lycaonia, Lycaonia.
Lycurgus, Lycurgus.

M.

Macedonia, Macedonia.
maddened, concitatus.
magistrate, magistratus, -us, M.
maintain, servare, sustinēre.
majesty, maiestas.
make, facere, efficere; *of an ambuscade*, comparare; *of a camp*, ponere; *of a plan*, capere.
make a difference, interesse.
make an address, contionari.
make anxious, commovēre.
make arrangement, constituere.
make a show of indignation, indignari.
make attempt, experiri.
make clear, docēre.
make for, petere.
make good (*losses*), recuperare, sanare.
make known, declarare, docēre, edocēre; *of orders*, praecipere.
make plans, cogitare.
make plot, consilium inire.
make proclamation, pronuntiare.
make ready (*for battle*), disponere.
make reply, dicere.
make round of, circumire.
make threats, minari.
make trial of, experiri, temptare.
make use of, uti.
make war, bellum inferre (*with dat.*); bellum gerere.
man, homo, -inis, C., vir; *often omitted in the plural.*
man (a), is.
Manlius, Manlius.
manner, mos, moris, M.
many, multi, frequentes, complures, nonnulli.
many times, saepe.
Marcellus, Marcellus.
march, iter, -ineris, N.

marching line, agmen, -inis, N.
march out, procedere.
Marcus, Marcus.
market-place, forum.
marriage, matrimonium.
Mars, Mars, Martis, M.
Masinissa, Masinissa.
matter, res; *sometimes not translated.*
Mauretania, Mauretania.
may, posse.
means, res.
meanwhile, interim, interea.
measures, res.
meet, convenire, concurrere; *of expense*, explicare.
memory, memoria.
mention, *n.*, mentio.
mention, *v.*, dicere.
message, nuntius, litterae, denuntiatio.
messenger, nuntius, legatus.
Midas, Midas, -ae, M.
midday, meridies, -ei, M.
middle of, medius.
midnight, media nox, noctis, F.
midst of, medius.
might, posse, licēre.
mighty, magnus.
mile, mille passus; *but the plural* milia *is a noun.*
military service, res militaris.
military tribune, tribunus militum.
mina, mina.
mind, mens, mentis, F., ingenium, animus.
Minucius, Minucius.
miracle, prodigium.
misfortune, malum.
mismanage, male administrare.
miss, amittere, dimittere.
missile, iaculum, telum.
mistake, error.
mistaken (be), errare.
mix with, *neut.*, versari inter *and acc.*
moderate, mediocris.
moment, tempus, -oris, N.
money, pecunia.
month, mensis, -is, M.
moon, luna.
Moorish, Maurus.
more, *adj.*, (=*additional*), alius.
more, *adv.*, magis, plus, amplius.
moreover, autem, quoque.
mortal, mortalis.
mother, mater, -tris, F.
mountain, mons, montis, M.
move, *neut.*, se movēre, se amovēre.
move, *act.*, movēre, animo flectere; *of the passage of a bill*, referre.
moved, adductus, incitatus.
Mt., mons, montis, M.
much, *adj.*, multus, magnus.
much, *adv.*, multum, multo, multa, maxime, vehementer.
much terrified, perterritus.
muddy, turbidus.
multitude, multitudo.
Munatius, Munatius.
murder, *n.*, caedes, -is, F.
murder, *v.*, trucidare, interficere.
Murena, Murena.
Musaeus, Musaeus.
Muse, Musa.
must, debēre, oportēre, necesse esse, *gerundive construction.*

mutiny, seditio.
my, *often untranslated;* meus.
myself, mei.
Mytilene, Mytilenae.

N.

name, *n.*, nomen, -inis, N.
name, *v.*, memorare.
Naples, Neapolis, -is, F.
narrow, angustus.
native, incola, -ae, C.
natural inclination, voluntas.
nature, natura.
nay, immo.
  nay even, quin etiam.
near, *prep.*, ad, circa *with acc.*
near, *adv.*, prope; *the comparative of* prope *may be followed by the acc.*
nearby, nearest, proximus.
nearly, paene.
necessarily, necessario.
necessary, necessarius.
  necessary (be), necesse esse (*with infinitive construction*).
necessity, necessitas.
need, *n.*, inopia; (*necessity*), causa.
need, *v.*, desiderare, *gerundive construction.*
  need (be), opus esse.
neglect, neglegere.
neighbor, finitimus.
neighborhood, regio.
neighboring, finitimus.
neither . . . nor, neque . . . neque.
Nervii, Nervii.
never, numquam, nec . . . umquam.
nevertheless, tamen.
new, novus, recens.
  new soldier, tiro, -onis, M.
news, novum.
  news of, fama de *and abl.*
next, posterus.
  next day (the), postridie.
  next-door neighbor, proximus vicinus.
Nicopolis, Nicopolis, -is, F.
night, *adj.*, nocturnus.
night, *n.*, nox, noctis, F.
ninety, nonaginta.
ninth, nonus.
no, *adj.*, nullus, nihil *with gen.*
  no one, nemo (*defective in gen. and abl.*), C., nec . . . quisquam.
no, *adv.*, non, nihil.
noble, praestans.
nobody, nemo (*see under* **no one**).
noise, strepitus, -us, M.
noised abroad (be, become), percrebescere.
noncombatants, plebs (plebis, F.) inermis.
none, nemo (*see under* **no one**); *after* ne, quis.
  none the less, nihilominus.
nor, neque.
not, non, ne; *with adjs. and advs.*, haud.
  not alone . . . but also, non solum . . . sed etiam.
  not any, nullus.
  not at all, minime (vero).
  not energetic, remissus.
  not even, ne . . . quidem.
  not know, nescire, ignorare.
  not know enough to, nescire *with infinitive construction.*
  not knowing, inscius.

not, *continued.*
not only . . . but, non solum (modo) . . . sed (etiam).
not only . . . but also (even), non solum (tantum) . . . sed etiam.
not only . . . but also, cum . . . tum.
not only no (not) . . . but not even, non modo (non) . . . sed ne . . . quidem.
not sorry (be), facile pati.
not to, ne.
not want (wish), nolle.
not wise, stultus.
note, animadvertere.
nothing, nihil, nec . . . quid(c)quam.
notice, animadvertere.
notify, certiorem facere.
notoriety, gloria.
nourish, sustentare.
novel, novus.
Noviodumum, Noviodumum.
now, nunc, iam, hodie.
now . . . now, alias . . . alias.
now that, postquam.
Numa, Numa.
Numantia, Numantia.
number, numerus, multitudo.
Numidia, Numidia.
Numidians, Numidae.

O.

oath, ius (iuris, N.) iurandum.
obey, parēre.
object to, recusare.
oblige (*to do*), cogere.
obscure, obscurus.
obscurity, obscuritas; (*metaphorical*), ignobilitas.
obstinacy, pertinacia.
obstructed, impeditus.
occasion, tempus, -oris, N.
occupy, occupare; (*in advance*), praeoccupare.
o'clock, hora.
Octavius, Octavius.
odious (be), odio esse.
of (= *concerning*), de *with abl.*; (*partitive*), e, ex *with abl.*; (= *from*), a, ab *with abl.*
of course, videlicet, immo vero.
of every description, cuiusquemodi generis.
of fathers, patrius.
of father('s), paternus.
of good family, honesto loco natus.
of learning, doctus.
of own accord, sponte.
of Pompey, Pompeianus.
of Tarentum, Tarentinus.
of the forest, silvestris.
of valor, fortis.
of wisdom, sapiens.
of yours, vester.
offer, dare; *of battle*, committere.
offer information, indicium profiteri.
off guard, imprudens.
often, saepe, saepenumero.
ointment, unguentum.
old, vetus, -eris.
old age, senectus, -utis, F.
old man, senex, senis, M.
Olympian, Olympius.
on, in *with abl.*; *with idea of motion*, in *with acc.*; (= *concerning*), de *with abl.*
on account of, propter *and acc.*, causa *with gen.*

on, *continued.*
on all sides (every side), undique.
on foot, pedibus.
on generous terms, liberaliter.
on guard, in statione.
on horseback, equo.
on that account, ob eam rem.
on that occasion, tum.
on the bank of, ad *with acc.*
on the contrary, contra.
on the day after, postridie.
on the day before, pridie.
on the ground that, quia.
on the next day, postridie.
on the other hand, contra.
on the way (be), in itinere esse, iter facere, venire.
once, *of the past*, olim.
one, *adj.*, unus; *sometimes untranslated, e.g.* "(*one*) *hundred.*"
one, *pro.*, quidam, aliquis, unus, *the indefinite second person.*
one . . . another, alius . . . alius.
one . . . the other, alter . . . alter.
one who, is qui; *a participial phrase may sometimes be used.*
only, *adj.*, solus.
only, *adv.*, tantum.
onset, onslaught, impetus, -us, M.
open, aperire, patefacere.
open (be), patēre.
openly, palam.
opinion, sententia, existimatio.
opportunity, occasio, facultas, potestas.
opposite, *prep.*, contra *with acc.*
opposite, *adv.*, contra.
oppressed, miser.
or, aut, an.
orator, orator.
ordain, constituere.
order, *n.*, mandatum, cohortatio.
order, *v.*, iubēre, imperare (*see under* command).
ordinary, communis.
origin, origo, -inis, F.
Orpheus, Orpheus, -i, M.
other, alius; (*of two*), alter.
other, others (the), ceteri, reliqui; (*of two*), alter; ille.
ought, opportēre, *gerundive construction*, debēre.
our, *often untranslated;* noster.
our state, patria.
out of, e, ex *with abl.*
out of breath, exanimatus.
outcome, exitus, -us, M., eventus, -us, M.
outside, extra *with acc.*
outstretched, porrectus.
outstrip, antecedere.
overcome, vincere.
overcome, *part.*, confectus, coactus.
overthrow, evertere.
own, *expressed by emphatic position of* meus, tuus, *etc.*

P.

pace, passus, -us, M.
Paelignus, Paelignus.
Palamedes, Palamedes, -is, M.
Parada, Parada.
pardon, ignoscere.

part, pars, partis, F., locus.
partake of, degustare.
Parthians, Parthi.
party, partes, -ium, F.
pass, *n.*, fauces, -ium, F.
pass, *v.*, *of a decree*, facere.
  pass a decree, decernere.
  pass life, vitam agere.
  pass over, omittere, praeterire.
passions, animi.
path, via.
Paulus, Paulus.
pay, persolvere.
peace, pax, pacis, F.
peck, modius.
Peloponnesus, Peloponnesus.
Pelusium, Pelusium.
people (the), populus, plebs, plebis, F.
  people of Syracuse, Syracusani.
perceive, sentire, intellegere, cernere.
perform, *of a command*, facere.
perfume, odor.
perhaps, fortasse, forsan.
Pericles, Pericles, -is, and -i, M.
peril, periculum.
period, saeculum.
perish, perire, interire, *pass. of* interficere.
permission, potestas, facultas.
Persians, Persae.
persistently, constanter.
person, corpus, -oris, N.
person (a), is.
persuade, persuadēre.
petition, libellus.
Phaëthon, Phaethon, -ontis, M.
Pharnaces, Pharnaces, -is, M.
Philomelium, Philomelium.
philosopher, philosophus.
physician, medicus.
picked, delectus.
pierce, transfigere, traicere.
pile up, coacervare.
pillage, expilare.
pitch, *of a camp*, ponere, collocare.
pitiful, miserandus ; *act.*, misericors, -cordis.
pity, misericordia.
place, *n.*, locus.
place, *v.*, ponere, collocare, locare.
  place beneath, subicere sub *and acc.*
plain, campus, planities, -ei, F.
plan, *n.*, consilium, ratio.
plan, *v.*, constituere, meditari, proponere; cogitare, parare *with infinitive construction.*
Plancus, Plancus.
platform, suggestus, -us, M.
Plato, Plato, -onis, M.
play ball, pilā ludere.
plead a case, causam dicere.
pleasantly, iucunde.
please, delectare.
pleased, laetus.
pleasing, acceptus.
pleasure, voluptas.
plot, *n.*, insidiae, coniuratio.
plot, *v.*, *of treachery*, parare.
plunder, *n.*, praeda.
plunder, *v.*, diripere, spoliare.
plundering, rapinae.
poet, poeta.
point out, demonstrare, ostendere.
policy, consilium, consuetudo.
Pompeian, *gen. of* Pompeius.
Pompeians, Pompeiani.
Pompey, Pompeius.
Pomponius, Pomponius.

Pomptinus, Pomptinus.
Pontus, Pontus, -i, M.
poor, pauper, -eris.
  poor dinner, cenula.
portico, basilica.
position, locus.
possess power, posse.
possible (be), posse.
post up, proponere.
Pothinus, Pothinus.
poverty, inopia.
power, potestas, potentia, maiestas, imperium, regnum, vires, -ium, F.
powerful, potens.
praetorian, praetorius.
praetorium, praetorium.
praise, collaudare.
  praise highly, laudibus tollere.
pray, quaeso, tandem.
prayers, preces, -um, F.
precede, praecurrere.
predict, vaticinari.
preëminence, exsuperantia.
preëminent (be), praestare.
prefer, malle.
prepare, praeparare.
presence, adventus, -us, M.
  presence of mind, animi praesentia.
present, donare, tradere.
present (be), adesse, interesse.
preserve, conservare, servare.
press on, subsequi.
  press hard, urgēre.
pretence, simulatio.
pretend, simulare.
prevail, vincere.
prevent, impedire (*with* quominus).
previous, superior.
Priam, Priamus.
priestess, sacerdos, -otis, F.
prison, carcer, -eris, M., custodia.
prisoner, captivus.
proceed, proficisci, progredi, pergere, ire; (*to do a thing*), contendere *with infinitive*; (*to a place*), pervenire; (*out from*), procedere.
procession, pompa.
proclaim, docēre.
procrastinate, tempus trahere.
Proculus, Proculus.
produce, facere.
promise, *n.*, promissum, pollicitatio.
promise, *v.*, polliceri, promittere, proponere, confirmare.
proof, ratio.
prophecy, vaticinatio.
proposition, sententia.
Proserpina, Proserpina.
protect, tueri, tegere, conservare.
protection, custodia.
protract, producere.
provide, providēre; *of food*, apponere.
province, provincia.
provisions, res frumentaria.
Ptolomaeus, Ptolomaeus.
Publius, Publius.
puffed up, inflatus.
  puffed up (be), *pass. of* efferre.
pull down, scindere.
  pull up, convellere.
Pullo, Pullo, -ōnis, M.
Punic, Punicus.
punish, ulcisci.
punishment, supplicium, poena.

pupil, discipulus.
pure, castus.
purple-clad, purpuratus.
pursue, insequi, premere.
push on, instare.
put in charge (command), praeponere, praeficere.
put in one's hands, committere *with dat.*
put off, differre.
put out, restinguere.
put to death, interficere.
put to flight, fugare.
put up, proponere.
Pythagoras, Pythagoras, -ae, M.
Pythagorean, Pythagoreus.
Pythagoreans, Pythagorei.
Pythius, Pythius.

Q.

quaestorship, quaestura.
quarrel, controversia.
quarter, regio.
question, percontari.
quick action, celeritas.
quickly, celeriter, brevi.
quiet, tranquillitas.
quietly, quietus, placide.
Quirinalis, Quirinalis.
Quirinus, Quirinus.
quite a distance, satis longe.

R.

Racilius, Racilius.
raise, tollere.
rapidly, celeriter.
rashly, temere.
rather, potius.
rather than, potius quam; *with* malle, quam.
reach, assequi; pervenire ad *and acc.*
ready, paratus.
realize, sentire, vidēre, intellegere.
realm, regnum; (*region*), ora.
rear guard, agmen, -inis, N. extremum (novissimum).
reason that, causa . . . quod.
Rebilus, Rebilus.
recall, revocare; (*to mind*), meminisse; *of another's mind*, commemorare.
receive, recipere, accipere, excipere, sumere, adsciscere.
recent, recens.
recognize, agnoscere.
recollection, memoria.
record, scribere.
recover, recipere.
recruit, reficere; *of the senate*, cooptare.
reduce, excindere.
reduced (be), redire (*with* ad *and acc.*).
refit, reficere.
refrain from action, quiescere.
refreshed (be), *pass. of* recreare.
refugee, perfuga.
refuse, nolle; (*to take*), aspernari, repudiare. Recusare *with infinitive construction, but only when negative.*
refute, refellere.
regain, recipere.
regal, regius.
regard, curare; (*think to be*), habēre.
regarding, de *with abl.*
region, locus.
reign, regnare.
reinforcements, auxilia.

reject, reĭcere.
relate, dicere, ferre, narrare, aio, perhibēre.
relative, propinquus, necessarius.
release, *n.*, missio.
reliable, fidelis.
relief, auxilium.
relieve, liberare, levare, sublevare ; (*assist*), subvenire.
religion, religio.
rely, confidere.
relying, fidens, fretus.
remain, manēre, se continēre, se tenēre.
remainder, remaining (the), reliqui.
remark, inquam.
remark that . . . not, negare.
remark with levity, cavillari.
remember, meminisse, recordari.
Remi, Remi.
remnants, reliquiae.
remove, auferre.
Remus, Remus.
renew, renovare.
renounce, contemnere.
repair, reficere.
repeat, instaurare.
repeatedly, saepius.
repent, paenitēre.
replace, *neut.*, succedere.
replace, *act.*, restituere.
reply, inquam, respondēre, dicere.
report, deferre, perferre, ferre.
repose, quies, -etis, F.
repress, reprimere.
repulse, *n.*, incommodum.
repulse, *v.*, repellere, pellere.
request, *n.*, precatio ; *in the plural*, preces, -um, F.
request, *v.*, orare, optare.
rescue, efferre.
reserve, praesidium.
resist, resistere, obsistere, repugnare ; sustinēre *with acc.*
resources, facultates, -um, F., opes, -um, F.
resplendent, candens.
respond, respondēre.
rest (the), *n.*, ceteri, reliqui.
rest (of), reliquus.
rest, *v.*, requiescere.
restore, reparare, recuperare ; (*to liberty*), vindicare *with* in *and acc.*
restrain, reprimere.
retainer, amicus, necessarius.
retire, dormitum ire, se somno dare ; *as a military term*, se recipere.
retreat, *n.*, fuga, receptus, -us, M.
retreat, *v.*, fugere, terga vertere.
return, *n.*, reditus, -us, M.
return, *v. neut.*, redire, reverti (*active in the perfect tenses, except* reversus).
return, *v. act.*, reddere, referre.
reverse, detrimentum, incommodum, calamitas.
review, lustrare.
reward, praemium.
Rhine, Rhenus.
Rhodians, Rhodii.
rich, dives, -itis, opulentus.
ride, contendere.
right, dexter.
rightfully, rightly, iure, vere.
rise, consurgere.
risk a battle (engagement), proelium committere, proelio rem committere.

rivalry, controversia.
river, flumen, -inis, N., amnis, -is, M.
road, via, iter, -ineris, N.
robe, amiculum.
rod, virga.
Roman, Romanus.
  Romans (the), Romani.
Rome, Roma.
Romulus, Romulus.
room, cubiculum.
rough, praeruptus; (*metaphorically*), rudis.
roughly, crudeliter.
rouse, incendere, sollicitare; *of courage*, confirmare.
rout, *n.*, fuga.
rout, *v.*, pellere.
route, via.
routed, prostratus.
rower, remex, -igis, M.
royal, regius.
rudely, libere.
rule, regere.
rule adopted (be), *pass. of* instituere.
ruler, rex, regis, M.
rumor, rumor, fama.
run, concurrere.
  run below, *of a stream*, subluere *with acc.*
  run forward, procurrere.
rush, *n.*, impetus, -us, M.
rush, *v.*, currere, concurrere, ruere.
  rush forth, se eicere (*with* e, ex *and abl.*).
  rush in, irrumpere.
  rush together, concurrere.
  rush upon, advolare *with* ad *and acc.*
Ruspina, Ruspina.

S.

Sabine, Sabinus.
  Sabines (the), Sabini.
Saburra, Saburra.
sacred relics, sacra.
sacrifice, immolare.
safe, incolumis.
safely, tuto.
safety, salus, -utis, F.
sage, sapiens.
Saguntum, Saguntum.
sail, *n.*, velum.
sail, *v.*, navigare.
  sail away, avehi.
sailor, classiarius.
salvation, salus, -utis, F.
Salvianus, Salvianus.
same, idem.
  same . . . as, idem . . . qui.
satisfy, satis esse.
save, conservare.
say, dicere, inquam, commemorare, loqui, nuntiare, pronuntiare, ferre, respondēre; *may be implied by infinitive construction.*
  say . . . not, negare.
scale, conscendere.
scarce, scarcely, vix.
scatter, *neut.*, discedere.
scatter, *act.*, dispergere, dissipare, pellere.
scattered (become), *pass. of* dissipare.
Scipio, Scipio, -onis, M.
scorch, torrēre.
scout, explorator.
sea, mare, -is, N.
season, *n.*, tempus, -oris, N.
season, *v.*, condire.
seasoning, condimentum.
seclude, relegare.

second, secundus, alter.
  second time (a), iterum.
secretly, clam.
secure, capere, recipere, petere.
  secure water, aquari.
security, salus, -utis, F.
sedition, seditio.
see, animadvertere, cernere, conspicere, perspicere, intellegere, vidēre.
  see into the future, providēre.
seek, petere.
  seek after, expetere.
seem (best), videri.
seize, capere, corripere, occupare, potiri, possidēre, rapere.
-self, ipse.
sell, vendere.
senate, senatus, **-us**, M.
  senate-house, curia.
senator, senator.
send, mittere; (*away*), dimittere; (*to assist*), summittere.
  send ahead, praemittere.
  send around, circummittere.
  send away, dimittere, removēre.
  send back, remittere.
  send forth, emittere.
  send into, intromittere in *and acc.*
senior, pater, -tris, M.
sensible, gravis.
sentiment, sententia.
separate, discedere.
September (of), Septembris.
Septimus, Septimus.
serious, gravis.
servant, servus.
serve, ministrare.
service, meritum, munus, -eris, N.
Servius, Servius.
sesterce, sestertius.
set, *adj.*, *of time*, certus.
set, *v.*, constituere.
  set forth, exponere.
  set out, proficisci; egredi (*with* e, ex *and abl.*).
settle, componere, conficere, constituere.
seven, septem.
seventh, septimus.
several, aliquot, complures, plures.
severe, severus.
  severe with, vehemens in *and abl.*
severely, severe.
Sextus, Sextus.
shadows, tenebrae.
shake, perturbare.
share, sociare.
sharer, comes, -itis, M.
sheep, pecus, -oris, N.
shelter, tegere.
shepherd, pastor.
shield, scutum.
ship, navis, -is, F., navigium.
shoot, *of a missile*, mittere.
shore, litus, -oris, N.
short distance (a), paulum.
shortly after, paulo post.
should, oportēre, *gerundive construction*, debēre.
shoulder, humerus.
shout, *n.*, clamor.
shout, *v.*, inquam.
show, docēre; *of a quality*, praestare.
shrine, fanum, delubrum.
shudder, cohorrescere.

shut off, secludere.
Sicilian, Siculus.
Sicily, Sicilia.
siege, oppugnatio, obsidio.
  siege operations, oppugnatio.
  siege-works, munitio.
sight, aspectus, -us, M.; (*view*), conspectus, -us, M.
sign, signum.
signal, signum.
Silanus, Silanus.
silent (be), silēre.
Silenus, Silenus.
Silo, Silo, -onis, M.
silver, *adj.*, argenteus.
silver, *n.*, argentum.
similar, similis.
since, cum, quoniam.
single, unus.
sink, deprimere.
sinking, demersus.
sister, soror, -oris, F.
Sisyphus, Sisyphus.
Sittius, Sittius.
situated (be), *pass. of* ponere.
situation, locus.
sit up (*at night*), vigilare.
six, sex.
size, magnitudo.
skiff, cymba.
skilful, peritus.
skill, scientia.
slaughter, caedes, -is, F.
slave, servus, minister.
slavery, servitus, -utis, F.
slay, interficere.
sleep, *n.*, somnus.
sleep, *v.*, dormire.
sling, funda.
slinger, fundator.
slowly, leniter.
small, exiguus, parvus.
  small ship, navicula.
smile, *n.*, risus, -us, M.
smile, *v.*, ridēre; (*upon or at*), arridēre.
smite, percutere.
smoke, fumus.
so, tam, ita, sic, tantum; (= *and so, therefore*), itaque, igitur.
  so as not to, ne, ut neque . . . neque.
  so far, tantum.
  so far as, quod.
  so great, tantus.
  so much . . . as, tam . . . quam, tantum . . . quod.
  so that, ut.
  so that no (one), ne qui(s).
  so that not, ne.
  so very, ita.
Socrates, Socrates, -is, M.
soldier, miles, -itis, M.; *in the plural often untranslated.*
some, quidam, aliqui(s), nonnulli; *after* **si** *and* **ne**, qui(s).
  some one, aliquis.
  some . . . others, alii . . . alii.
  some . . . others . . . the rest, alii . . . alii . . . reliqui.
somebody, *after* **ne**, quis.
something, aliquid, quiddam.
sometimes, non numquam.
somewhat unceremonious, subagrestis.
son, filius.
song, cantus, -us, M.
soon, mox.
sortie, eruptio.
soul, animus.
sound, *adj.*, sanus, bonus.
sound (signal), canere.

space, spatium.
Spain, Hispania.
spare, parcere; conservare *with acc.*
speak, dicere, loqui, eloqui, proloqui, inquam.
  speak of, pronuntiare.
spear, iaculum.
specially, praecipue.
spectator, arbiter, -tri, M.
spend, *of time*, morari.
splendid, mirificus.
spoils, manubiae.
spur, radix, -icis, F.
spy, *n.*, speculator.
spy, *v.*, speculari.
squadron, turma.
stab, traicere.
stage, iter, -ineris, N.
stand, consistere; (*endure*), sustinēre.
  stand against, sustinēre.
  stand one's ground, resistere.
standard, signum.
standard-bearer, signifer, -feri, M.
standing, dignitas.
start, *neut.*, pergere.
start, *act.*, *of a fire*, excitare.
starvation, fames, -is, F.
state, res publica, civitas.
station, constituere.
Stator, Stator.
statue, imago, -inis, F., signum, simulacrum, statua.
statute, institutum.
steal, tollere.
steep, madefacere.
stern, vehemens.
stick, *n.*, fustis, -is, M.
stick, *v.*, *pass. of* defigere.
  stick in, adhaerēre ad *and acc.*
still, tamen.
stir, *neut.*, se movēre.
stir, *act.*, permovēre, commovēre.
Stoics, Stoici.
stone, lapis; -idis, M.
stop, *neut.*, consistere, desistere, resistere.
stop, *act.*, *of a fight*, dirimere.
store, condere.
storehouse, horreum.
storm, *n.*, tempestas.
storm, *v.*, (vi) expugnare.
storming, expugnatio.
story, fabula.
straight, rectus.
strange, mirus.
stratagem, fraus, fraudis, F.
stream, flumen, -inis, N., amnis, -is, M., rivus.
street, via.
strength, vires, -ium, F.; *for* vis, *see under* force.
strengthen, firmare, confirmare; *of courage*, addere.
stretch forth, porrigere.
strew, consternere.
strife, contentio.
strikè, ferire, percutere.
  strike down, occidere.
strive, laborare.
strong, firmus, validus, fortis; *of a bond*, artus.
  strong (be), valēre.
stronghold, castellum.
struggle, *gerund of* dimicare.
study, *n.*, studium.
study, *v.*, discere.
style, apparatus, -us, M.
subject, minister.
subservient, supplex, -icis.
succeed in reaching, pervenire ad *and acc.*

success, res secundae, commodum, res bene gestae (*or gerundive construction*), victoria.
successfully, feliciter.
such, *adj.*, talis, tantus.
such (a) great (large), tantus.
such (a), *adv.*, tam (*with adjs.*).
sudden, subitus, repentinus.
suddenly, subito, repente.
sue for peace, pacem petere.
suffer, pati; *of a wrong*, accipere.
suffer reverse, detrimentum accipere.
sufficient (be), sufficere.
suitable, idoneus.
suited, aptus.
Sulla, Sulla.
summer, aestas.
summon, vocare, evocare, arcessere.
sun, sunlight, sol, solis, M.; *sometimes personified.*
sunset, solis occasus, -us, M.
Superbus, Superbus.
superior, superior.
suppliant, supplex, -icis, C.
supply, copia; *concrete in the plural.*
support, praesidium, subsidium.
supported, fultus.
surely, sane.
surpass, superare, praestare.
surprised, necopinans.
surrender, *n.*, deditio.
surrender, *v.*, in deditionem venire, se tradere.
surround, *neut.*, circumvenire.
surround, *act.*, cingere.
surround (with wall), circummunire.
suspect, suspicari.
suspicion, suspicio.
sustain, *of a loss*, accipere.
sutler, lixa, -ae, M.
swamp, palus, -udis, F.
swan, cygnus.
swear, iurare.
sweat, sudor.
sword, gladius, ferrum.
Syracuse, Syracusae.
Syria, Syria.

T.

table, mensa.
tainted, inquinatus.
take, capere, accipere, potiri; *of a city*, expugnare; (*from*), detrahere; (*with*), ducere.
take arms against, armatus consistere contra *and acc.*
take away, tollere.
take delight, delectari, laetari.
take dinner, cenare.
take down, demere.
take for granted, animo praecipere.
take measures, consulere.
take oath, iurare.
take one's ease, se oblectare.
take one's stand, consistere.
take out, abducere.
take place, fieri, *the pass. of* gerere *and* agere; *of a battle, pass. of* pugnare; *of election, pass. of* habēre.
take position, considere.
take possession of, potiri, occupare.
take refuge, se recipere, refugere.

take, *continued.*
take seat, considere.
take stand, consistere.
take station, considere.
take up, tollere; *of time*, consumere.
take upon (*one's self*), sumere *with dat.*
taking of an oath, ius (iuris, N.) iurandum.
talent, talentum.
talk, loqui; (*with*), colloqui.
talk of, dicere, loqui *with* de *and abl.*
Tarquinius, Tarquinius.
task, onus, -eris, N.
Tatius, Tatius.
Tauris, Tauris, -idis, F.
taxation, tributum (*plural*).
teach, docēre.
tear, *n.*, lacrima; *for the plural*, fletus, -us, M., *may be used.*
tear open, divellere.
temple, templum.
ten, decem.
tenth, decimus.
terms, condicio.
terrified, perterritus.
terrify, terrēre.
territory, fines, -ium, M.
terror, timor, metus, -us, M.
test, temptare, experiri.
testimony, indicium.
Teutons, Teutones, -um, M., *and* Teutoni.
than, quam; *sometimes not translated* (*see Exercise 7, note 4*).
thank, grates (gratias) agere.
Thapsus, Thapsus.
that, *demon.*, ille, iste, is (quidem), hic; *sometimes omitted, e.g.* "(*that*) *of*," "(*those*) *who*."
that, *rel.*, qui, quae, quod.
that, *conj.*, (*causal*), quod; (*purpose and result*), ut; (*purpose*), quo; *with verbs of fearing*, ne.
that no (one), ne qui(s).
that not, ne; *with verbs of fearing*, ut *and* ne non.
thatch, stramentum (*plural*).
the, *generally untranslated;* is, hic, ille, iste (*contemptuous*); (= *whatever*), qui.
the more, magis.
the one, ille.
the one . . . the other, alter . . . alter.
their, *often untranslated;* eorum; (*reflexive*), suus.
themselves, ipsi.
then, tum, deinde, denique, deīn.
then at length, tum denique.
then too, vero.
thence, inde.
Theodorus, Theodorus.
theory, studium.
there, ibi, in eo loco; *at the beginning of a sentence*, ubi; *often untranslated, e.g.* "(*there*) *is.*"
thereafter, postea.
therefore, itaque, igitur, ergo, qua re, quapropter, quam ob rem, ex quo.
thereupon, tum, deinde, quam ob rem, quo facto.
these, *see* this.
Thessaly, Thessalia.
they, ii; (*reflexive*), se; *at the beginning of a sentence*, qui.

thick, conferti.
thing, res; *often untranslated.*
thing which (a), id quod.
think, censēre, arbitrari, credere, existimare, putare, iudicare, sentire; videri *with dat.*; (*consider as*), ducere; (*advise*), censēre; *sometimes the verb may be implied by the use of the infinitive construction.*
think about, think of, cogitare de *and abl.*, in mentem venire *with gen. of the thing and dat. of the person.*
think best, videri *with dat.*
third, tertius.
thirst, sitis, -is, F.
thirsty (be), sitire.
thirty, triginta.
this, is, hic, iste (*of the second person*), ille; *at the beginning of a sentence*, qui; *sometimes untranslated.*
thither, eo; *at the beginning of a sentence*, quo.
those, *see* that.
thou, tu.
though, cum, etsi, quamquam.
thousand, mille (*indeclinable adj.*); *plural*, milia, -ium, N.
threaten, minari; *of things*, impendēre.
three, tres, tria.
through, through agency of, per *with acc.*
through fear of, *participle of* vereri.
throw, iacere, mittere, conicere.
throw down (*arms*), proicere.
throw into confusion, in terrorem convertere.
throw off guard, in negligentiam adducere.
throw out, proicere.
thunderbolt, fulmen, -inis, N.
thus, ita.
Thysdra, Thysdra.
Tiber, Tiberis, -is, M.
tie, vinculum.
time, tempus, -oris, N.
title, cognomen, -inis, N.
Titus, Titus.
to, *prep.*, ad, in, *with acc.*; *so* versus, *but postpositive*; cum *and abl.* (*with* loqui).
to the house of, ad *with acc.*
to the interest of (be), interesse.
to the neighborhood of, ad *with acc.*
to the place, eo.
to this place, huc; *at the beginning of a sentence*, quo.
to which, quo.
to, *conj.*, ut, causa, gratia.
to avoid, ne.
topic, res.
torture, *n.*, cruciatus, -us, M.
torture, *v.*, cruciare, excruciare.
toss about, iactare.
tottering, praecipitans.
touch, attingere.
toward, ad *with acc.*; *so* versus, *but postpositive*; *sometimes*, ad . . . versus.
tower, turris, -is, F.
town, oppidum, urbs, urbis, F., villa.
townsman, municeps, -ipis, M.
townspeople, oppidani.
trader, negotiator.

trample upon, proterere.
transact, conficere.
  transact business, res gerere.
transcendent, eximius.
transfer to, collocare in *and abl.*
transmit, tradere.
transport, oneraria (*sc.* navis).
Trasimenus, Trasimenus.
travel, ire.
traverse, ingredi.
treachery, perfidia, proditio, insidiae.
treat with, agere cum *and abl.*
treaty, foedus, -eris, N.
tree, arbor, -oris, F.
Treviri, Treviri.
trial, iudicium.
tribunal, tribunal, -alis, N.
tribune, tribunus.
triumph, triumphus.
troops, copiae, milites, -um, M.
Trophonius, Trophonius.
truce, indutiae.
true, verus.
truly, vere.
trumpet, signum.
trumpeter, tubicen, -cinis, M.
trunk, proboscis, -idis, F.
trust, credere, confidere.
truth, veritas.
try, temptare; conari (*with infinitive construction*).
Tubero, Tubero, -onis, M.
Tullius, Tullius.
turn, convertere.
  turn aside, avertere (*with* a, ab *and abl.*).
  turn away, avertere.
  turn out, *neut.*, evenire.
  turn upon, se convertere ad *and acc.*
Tusculan, Tusculanus.
twenty, viginti.
twice, bis.
two, duo, duae, duo.
  two days, biduum.
  two hundred, ducenti.
  two years, biennium.
tyrant, tyrannus.

U.

Ulysses, Ulixes, -is, M.
unable (be), non posse.
unacceptable, ingratus.
unarmed, inermis.
unbearable, non ferendus.
unbroken, continens.
unburied, inhumatus.
uncertain, incertus.
under, in, sub *and abl.*
  under compulsion, coactus.
understand, intellegere, vidēre.
undertake, suscipere.
  undertake defence, causam defendere.
undertaking, inceptum.
unexpected, repentinus.
unexpectedly, improviso.
unfavorable, iniquus.
  unfavorable nature, iniquitas.
unharmed, incolumis.
uninjured, intactus.
union, consensus, -us, M.
unite, coniungere.
universe, mundus.
unjust, iniustus.
unlearned, imperitus.
unless, nisi.
unparalleled, singularis.
unprotected, apertus.
until, *prep.*, (usque) ad, ante *with acc.*
until, *conj.*, donec, dum, antequam, priusquam.

unused to, insolitus ad *and acc.*
unwilling, invitus.
  unwilling (be), nolle.
unwounded, sine vulnere.
uphold, defendere, tutari.
upon, in *with abl.*; *of motion*, in *with acc.*
uproar, strepitus, -us, M.
up to, ad *with acc.*
urge, cohortari, hortari; agere cum *and abl.*; petere a, ab *and abl.*
usage, mos, moris, M.
use, uti; *passive supplied by* usui esse *and* usurpari.
used (be), solēre; *the imperfect tense may convey this implication of the past.*
useful, utilis.
useless, inutilis.
usual, *use* solēre.
usually, fere, *or use* solēre.
Utica, Utica.
Uticans, Uticenses.
utility, usus, -us, M.
utter (*speech*), habēre.
Uzita, Uzita.

V.

valley, vallis, -is, F.
valor, virtus, -utis, F.
vanish, *pass. of* amittere.
varied, varius.
Varro, Varro, -onis, M.
Varus, Varus.
Vasius, Vasius.
Vatinius, Vatinius.
Velleius, Velleius.
venture, audēre.
Vercingetorix, Vercingetorix, -igis, M.
very, ipse; *the comparative or superlative degree of adjs. and advs.*
  very fond of (be), amare.
  very large, permagnus.
  very often, saepenumero.
  very one (the), is ipse.
veteran, *adj.*, veteranus.
veteran, *n.*, miles (-itis, M.) veteranus, *or* veteranus *alone.*
victor, victor.
victorious, victor, -trix.
victory, victoria, proelium secundum.
vigorous, acer.
vigorously, acriter.
vile, nefarius.
villa, villa.
village, vicus.
violence, importunitas.
virtue, virtus, -utis, F.
vision, somnium.
visit, adire.
voice, vox, vocis, F.
voluntarily, ultro.
Vorenus, Vorenus.
vote, *n.*, sententia.
vote, *v.*, decernere.
votive, votivus.
vow, devovēre.
voyage, navigatio.

W.

wait, morari, commorari.
  wait for, expectare; *of an attack*, excipere.
walk about, ambulare, obversari.
wall, murus, munitio; vallum (*technical, of a camp*).
want, *n.*, inopia.
want, *v.*, velle.

wanting (be), deesse.
war, bellum.
warn, monēre, admonēre, deterrēre.
warning, admonitio.
warrior, propugnator.
watch, *n.*, *of the night*, vigilia.
watch, *v.*, observare.
water, aqua.
wave, unda.
way, iter, -ineris, N., via; (*metaphorical*), ratio.
we, nos.
weak, infirmus.
wealth, copiae.
weapon, telum.
wear, gerere, ferre.
  wear out, conficere.
weariness, lassitudo, -inis, F.
weary, confectus, fessus.
  weary with, fessus de *and abl.*
weep, flēre, lacrimare.
weight, vis (*gen. rare*), F.
well, bene; *with* vidēre, plane.
  well balanced, constans.
  well known, nobilis, notus.
what (*exclamatory and inter.*), qui, quae, quod (*adj.*), quid (*n.*).
  what great, quantus.
what, *compound rel.*, id quod *or* quod *alone.*
whatever, quidquid.
whatsoever, quidcumque.
wheel about, se convertere, se vertere.
when, cum, postquam, ubi, ut; quo quidem tempore.
whence, unde.
where, *inter.*, ubi.
where, *rel.*, ubi, qua.
whereas, autem, vero.
whether, num (*with neutral force in indirect questions*).
  whether any, num qui(s), ecqui(s).
  whether . . . or, utrum (-ne) . . . an, *or simply* an *with the second question.*
  whether . . . or not, *in indirect questions*, utrum . . . necne.
which, *rel.*, qui, quae, quod.
which, *inter.*, *of two*, uter.
while, cum, dum; (*adversative*), autem *or untranslated.*
whisper, susurrus, -i, M.
whithersoever, quascumque in partes.
who, *inter.*, quis, quae (quid).
who, *rel.*, qui, quae (quod).
whole (of), totus, omnis.
wholly, totus.
why, cur, quare, quid, cuius rei causa.
  why not, quin.
wicked, malus, maleficus, nefarius.
wife, uxor, coniunx, -ugis, F.
will, velle.
willing (be), velle.
win (the day), vincere; (*influence*), comparare.
  win over, allicere.
wind, ventus.
wing, cornu, -us, N.
winter, *n.*, hiemps, hiemis, F.
  winter quarters, hiberna.
winter, *v.*, hiemare.
wisdom, prudentia.
wise, sapiens, doctus.
wish, velle.

with, cum *and abl.*, apud *with acc.*
with all speed, celeriter.
with a view to, causa.
with joy, laetus.
with neighbors, finitimus.
with reference (regard) to, de *with abl.*
with tears, flens.
with the idea of, causa.
with the intention, eo animo.
withdraw, *neut.*, se recipere, recedere, loco cedere; discedere (*with* e, ex *and abl.*); (*from*), excedere *with abl.*
withdraw, *act.*, revocare; deducere (*with* de *and abl.*).
within, in *with abl.*, intra *with acc.*; *with idea of motion*, in *and* intra *with acc.*; (*within self*), cum *with abl.*
without, *conj.*, quin.
without, *prep.*, extra, ante *with acc.*; sine *with abl.*
without . . . order, iniussu.
without warning, de improviso.
withstand, *of an attack*, excipere.
woman, mulier, -ieris, F.
wonder, mirari.
wonder at, admirari.
wonderful, admirandus, incredibilis.
wont, *n.*, consuetudo, -inis, F.
wont (be), solēre.
woollen, laneus.
word, verbum, dictum; *in plural often not translated.*
work, *n.*, labor; (*concrete*), opus, -eris, N.
work, *v.*, negotiari.
world, orbis (-is, M.) terrarum.
would, velle, solēre.
would not, nolle.
wound, *n.*, vulnus, -eris, N.
wound, *v.*, vulnerare.
wreckage, strages, -is, F.
wrest, eripere.
wretched, miser.
write, scribere, conscribere.
writer, auctor.
wrong, facinus, -oris, N.; iniuria, scelus, -eris, N.

X.

Xenocrates, Xenocrates, -is, M.
Xenophon, Xenophon, -ontis, M.

Y.

year, annus.
yesterday, heri.
yesterday's, hesternus.
yet, *of time*, adhuc; (*adversative*), autem, tamen.
yield, cedere.
yoke, iugum.
yonder, ille.
you, tu, vos.
younger (the), filius.
young man, iuvenis, adulescens.
your, *often untranslated;* tuus, vester.
yourself, ipse.
youth, adulescentia; (*concrete*), adulescentulus, iuvenis.

Z.

Zama, Zama.

VERB LIST.

[*Obvious compounds of verbs in common use are listed under the simple verbs.*]

adipiscor, 3, adeptus sum.
ago, 3, egi, actus.
  exigo, 3, -egi, -actus.
aio, *defective;* B. 135; A. 144. *a* (206. *a*); G. 175. 1; H. 300.
allicio, 3, -lexi (-licui), -lectus.
alo, 3, alui, alitus (altus).
arcesso, 3, arcessivi, arcessitus.
ardeo, 2, arsi, arsurus.
audeo, 2, ausus sum.
augeo, 2, auxi, auctus; *so* adaugeo.

bibo, 3, bibi.

cado, 3, cecĭdi, casurus.
  accĭdo, 3, -cĭdi; *so* concĭdo *and* incĭdo (incasurus).
caedo, 3, cecīdi, caesus.
  abscīdo, 3, -cīdi, -cīsus; *so* concīdo *and* occīdo.
cano, 3, cecini.
  concino, 3, -cinui.
capio, 3, cepi, captus.
  accipio, 3, -cepi, -ceptus; *so* decipio, excipio, incipio, intercipio, praecipio, recipio, suscipio.
caveo, 2, cavi, cauturus.
  praecaveo, 2, -cavi, -cautum (est).
cedo, 3, cessi, cessum (est); *so* accedo, antecedo, concedo, discedo, excedo, procedo, recedo, succedo.
censeo, 2, censui, census.
  suscenseo, 2, -censui.
cerno, 3, crevi.
  decerno, 3, -crevi, -cretus.
cingo, 3, cinxi, cinctus.
claudo, 3, clausi, clausus.
  excludo, 3, -clusi, -clusus; *so* intercludo, praecludo, secludo.
cogo, 3, -egi, -actus.
colo, 3, colui, cultus.
  incolo, 3, -colui.
comperio, 4, comperi, compertus.
complector, 3, complexus sum.
compleo, 2, -plevi, -pletus.
consido, 3, -sedi, -sessum (est).
consulo, 3, consului, consultus.
contemno, 3, contempsi (-temsi), contemptus.
credo, 3, credidi, creditus.
cubo, 1, cubui, cubiturus.
cupio, 3, cupivi, cupitus.
  concupisco, 3, -cupivi, -cupitus.
curro, 3, cucurri, cursum (est).
  accurro, 3, -curri (-cucurri), cursum (est); *so* concurro, occurro, procurro.
  praecurro, 3, -cucurri, -cursum (est).
  succurro, 3, -curri, -cursum (est).

defendo, 3, defendi, defensus.
deleo, 2, delevi, deletus.
demo, 3, dempsi, demptus.
dico, 3, dixi, dictus ; *so* edico, indico, praedico.
disco, 3, didici ; *so* perdisco.
dispergo, 3, -spersi, -persus.
divido, 3, divisi, divisus.
do, 1, dedi, datus ; *so* circumdo. addo, 3, -didi, -ditus ; *so* condo, dedo, prodo, reddo, subdo, trado.
doceo, 2, docui, doctus ; *so* edoceo.
duco, 3, duxi, ductus ; *so* abduco, adduco, deduco, educo, perduco, produco, reduco, subduco, transduco.

edo, 3, edi, esus.
egeo, 2, egui.
elicio, 3, -licui, -licitus.
emo, 3, emi, emptus. dirimo, 3, -emi, -emptus ; *so* interimo.
eo, ire, ivi, itum (est). adeo, -ire, -ii, -itus ; *so* circumeo, ineo, praetereo, transeo. exeo, -ire, -ii, itum (est) ; *so* intereo, obeo, pereo, prodeo, redeo.
esurio, 4.
excello, 3, -cellui, -celsus.
experior, 4, expertus sum.
explico, 1, -plicui (-plicavi), -plicitus (-plicatus).

facio, 3, feci, factus ; *so* madefacio, patefacio ; *passive*, fio. afficio, 3, -feci, -fectus ; *so* conficio, deficio, efficio, interficio, officio, perficio, praeficio, proficio, reficio, sufficio.
fallo, 3, fefelli, falsus (*as adj.*), refello, 3, -felli.
fateor, 2, fassus sum. profiteor, 2, -fessus sum.
faveo, 2, favi, fauturus.
ferio, 4.
fero, ferre, tuli, latus ; *so* defero, perfero, profero. affero, -ferre, attuli, allatus. aufero, -ferre, abstuli, ablatus. confero, -ferre, -tuli, collatus. differo, -ferre, distuli, dilatus. effero, -ferre, extuli, elatus. infero, -ferre, intuli, illatus. refero, -ferre, rettuli, relatus.
fido, 3, fisus sum ; *so* confido, diffido.
figo, 3, fixi, fixus ; *so* defigo, transfigo.
fingo, 3, finxi, fictus.
fio, fieri, factus.
flecto, 3, flexi, flexus.
fleo, 2, flevi, fletus.
fluo, 3, fluxi, fluxus (*as adj.*).
fruor, 3, fructus sum.
fugio, 3, fugi, fugiturus. confugio, 3, -fugi ; *so* perfugio, profugio, refugio.
fundo, 3, fudi, fusus ; *so* profundo.

gemo, 3, gemui ; *so* congemo.
gero, 3, gessi, gestus.
gradior, 3, gressus sum ; *so* aggredior, egredior, ingredior, progredior.

habeo, 2, habui, habitus. perhibeo, 2, -hibui, -hibitus ; *so* prohibeo.

haereo, 2, haesi, haesurus ; *so* adhaereo.
horreo, 2, horrui.
cohorresco, 3, -horrui.

ico, 3, ici, ictus.
incendo, 3, -cendi, -census.
indigeo, 2, indigui.
inquam, *defective ;* B. 134 ; A. 144. *b* (206. *b*) ; G. 175. 2 ; H. 300.
inveterasco, 3, -veteravi.

iacio, 3, ieci, iactus.
abicio, 3, -ieci, -iectus ; *so* conicio, eicio, inicio, proicio, reicio, subicio, traicio.
iubeo, 2, iussi, iussus.
iungo, 3, iunxi, iunctus ; *so* adiungo, coniungo.
iuvo, 1, iuvi, iutus ; *so* adiuvo.

laedo, 3, laesi, laesus.
lego, 3, legi, lectus ; *so* colligo, deligo, eligo.
diligo, 3, -lexi, -lectus ; *so* intellego, neglego.
licet, 2, licuit (licitum est).
linquo, 3, liqui.
relinquo, 3, -liqui, -lictus.
loquor, 3, locutus sum ; *so* colloquor, eloquor, proloquor.
luceo, 2, luxi.
illucesco, 3, -luxi.
ludo, 3, lusi, lusum (est).
luo, 3, lui.
subluo, 3, -lutus.

malo, malle, malui.
maneo, 2, mansi, mansurus.
memini, *defective ;* B. 133 ; A. 143. *c* (205) ; G. 175. 5. *b* ; H. 299.
metuo, 3, metui.
mitto, 3, misi, missus ; *so* amitto, admitto, committo, circummitto, demitto, dimitto, emitto, immitto, intermitto, intromitto, omitto, praemitto, praetermitto, promitto, remitto, summitto.
moneo, 2, monui, monitus.
morior, 3, mortuus sum ; *so* emorior.
moveo, 2, movi, motus ; *so* amoveo, admoveo, commoveo, permoveo, removeo.

nanciscor, 3, nactus sum.
nascor, 3, natus sum.
nescio, 4, -scivi *or* -scii.
noceo, 2, nocui, nocitum (est).
nolo, nolle, nolui.
nosco, 3, novi, notus ; *so* ignosco (ignoturus).
agnosco, 3, -gnovi, -gnitus ; *so* cognosco.

obliviscor, 3, oblitus sum.
odi, *defective ;* B. 133 ; A. 143. *a* (205) ; G. 175. 5. *c* ; H. 299.
offendo, 3, -fendi, -fensus.
orior, 4, ortus sum ; *so* adorior.

parco, 3, peperci (parsi), parsurus.
pareo, 2, parui, pariturus.
pasco, 3, pavi, pastus.
pateo, 2, patui.
patior, 3, passus sum.
pello, 3, pepuli, pulsus.
appello, 3, -puli, -pulsus ; *so* compello, expello, impello, repello (reppuli).

pendeo, 2, pependi.
  impendeo, 2.
percutio, 3, -cussi, -cussus.
perdo, 3, -didi, -ditus; (= *destroy*), *use* pereo *or* intereo *for pass.*
pergo, 3, perrexi, perrectus.
peto, 3, petivi (-ii), petitus; *so* appeto, expeto, repeto.
polliceor, 2, pollicitus sum.
pono, 3, posui, positus; *so* appono, compono, depono, dispono, expono, interpono, praepono, propono.
posco, 3, poposci.
possum, posse, potui.
potior, 4, potitus sum.
prehendo, 3, prehendi, prehensus; *so* comprehendo, deprehendo, reprehendo.
premo, 3, pressi, pressus.
  deprimo, 3, -pressi, -pressus; *so* opprimo, reprimo.
proficiscor, 3, profectus sum.

quaero, 3, quaesivi, quaesitus.
  conquiro, 3, -quisivi, -quisitus; *so* requiro.
queo, quire, quivi (quitus).
queror, 3, questus sum.
quiesco, 3, quievi, quieturus; *so* requiesco.

rapio, 3, rapui, raptus.
  corripio, 3, -ripui, -reptus; *so* diripio, eripio.
rego, 3, rexi, rectus.
  porrigo, 3, -rexi, -rectus.
reperio, 4, repperi, repertus.
restinguo, 3, -stinxi, -stinctus.
rideo, 2, risi, risum (est); *so* arrideo (-risus).
rumpo, 3, rupi, ruptus; *so* erumpo, interrumpo, irrumpo.
ruo, 3, rui, ruiturus.

salio, 4, salui.
  transilio, 4, -silui.
scando, 3, scandi, scansus.
  ascendo, 3, -scendi, -scensus; *so* conscendo, descendo, escendo.
scindo, 3, scidi, scissus; *so* excindo.
scisco, 3, scivi; *so* adscisco (-scitus).
scribo, 3, scripsi, scriptus; *so* conscribo, inscribo.
sedeo, 2, sedi, sessurus.
  obsideo, 2, -sedi, -sessus; *so* possideo.
  praesideo, 2, -sedi.
sentio, 4, sensi, sensus; *so* assentior (*deponent*), consentio.
sepelio, 4, sepelivi, sepultus.
sequor, 3, secutus sum; *so* assequor, consequor, insequor, persequor, prosequor, subsequor.
sero (*sow*), 3, sevi, satus.
sero (*entwine*), 3, *defective*; G. 142. 3.
  desero, 3, -serui, -sertus; *so* dissero.
sileo, 2, silui.
sisto, 3, ——, staturus.
  consisto, 3, -stiti; *so* desisto, existo, obsisto, resisto, subsisto.
sitio, 4, sitivi.
soleo, 2, solitus sum.
solvo, 3, solvi, solutus; *so* persolvo.

-spicio ; aspicio, 3, spexi, -spectus ; *so* conspicio, despicio, perspicio, respicio, suspicio.
spondeo, 2, spopondi, sponsus.
respondeo, 2, -spondi, -sponsus.
statuo, 3, statui, statutus.
constituo, 3, -stitui, -stitutus ; *so* instituo.
sterno, 3, stravi, stratus ; *so* consterno.
sto, 1, steti, statum (est).
consto, 1, -stiti ; *so* insto, persto, praesto.
stringo, 3, strinxi, strictus ; *so* astringo, destringo.
struo, 3, struxi, structus ; *so* extruo, instruo.
studeo, 2, studui.
suadeo, 2, suasi, suasum (est) ; *so* persuadeo.
sum, esse, fui ; *so* absum (*perfect*, afui), adsum (*perfect*, affui), desum, intersum, praesum, subsum (*no perfect*), supersum.
sumo, 3, sumpsi, sumptus ; *so* consumo.
surgo, 3, surrexi, surrecturus ; *so* consurgo.

tango, 3, tetigi, tactus.
attingo, 3, -tigi, -tactus.
tego, 3, texi, tectus.
tendo, 3, tetendi, tensus (tentus).
contendo, 3, -tendi, -tentus ; *so* portendo.
ostendo, 3, -tendi, -tensus (-tentus).
teneo, 2, tenui.
contineo, 2, -tinui, -tentus ; *so* obtineo, retineo, sustineo.
pertineo, 2, -tinui.
timeo, 2, timui.
tollo, 3, (sustuli, sublatus).
tondeo, 2, totondi, tonsus.
torreo, 2, torrui, tostus.
traho, 3, traxi, tractus ; *so* detraho.
tribuo, 3, tribui, tributus ; *so* attribuo.
trudo, 3, trusi, trusus ; *so* extrudo.
tueor, 2, tuitus sum ; *so* intueor.

ulciscor, 3, ultus sum.
urgeo, 2, ursi.
utor, 3, usus sum.

valeo, 2, valui, valiturus.
veho, 3, vexi, vectus ; *so* aveho, inveho.
vello, 3, velli, vulsus ; *so* convello, divello.
vendo, 3, -didi, -ditus.
venio, 4, veni, ventum (est) ; *so* evenio, pervenio, subvenio.
circumvenio, 4, -veni, -ventus ; *so* convenio, invenio.
verto, 3, verti, versus ; *so* animadverto, averto, converto, everto, revertor (*deponent ; active in perfect tenses, except* reversus).
video, 2, vidi, visus ; *so* provideo.
vigeo, 2, vigui.
vinco, 3, vici, victus ; *so* devinco.
vivo, 3, vixi, victum (est).
volo, velle, volui.
voveo, 2, vovi, votus ; *so* devoveo.

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